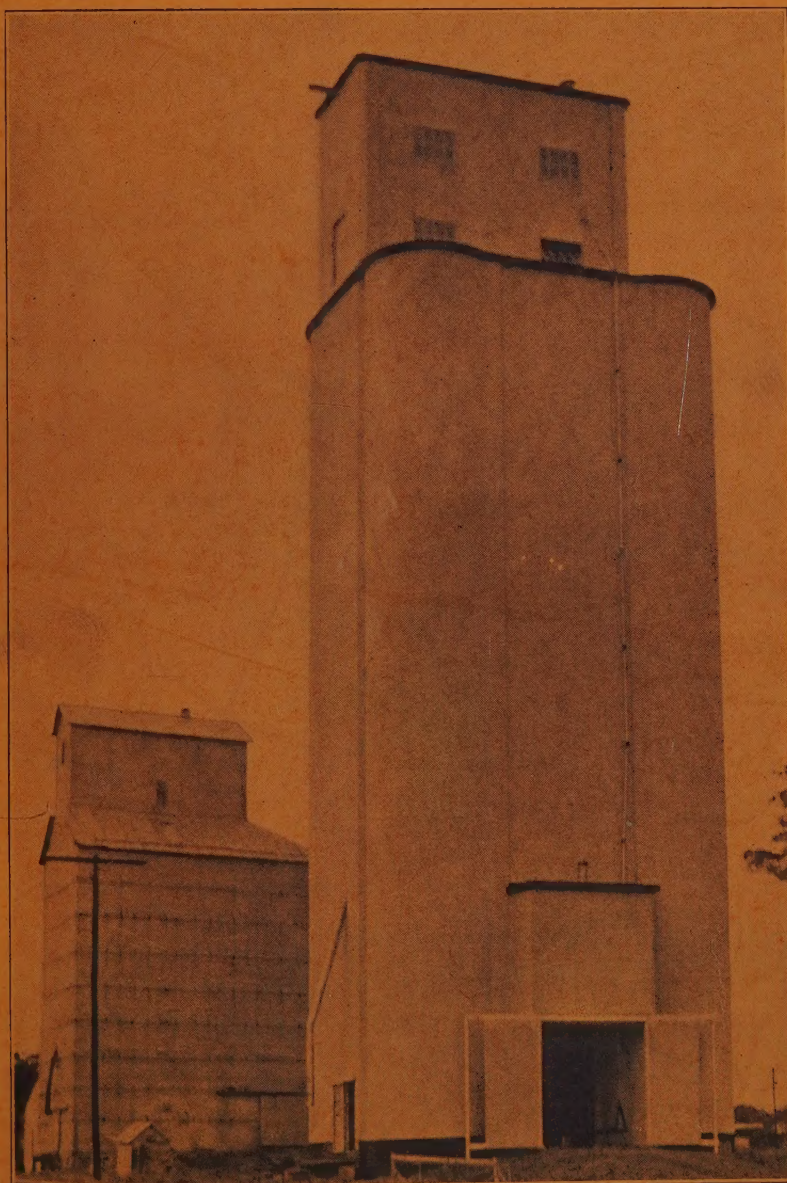


# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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1942  
WARE



The Farmers Elevator Co. has two Elevators at Pond Creek, Okla.  
[For description see page 13]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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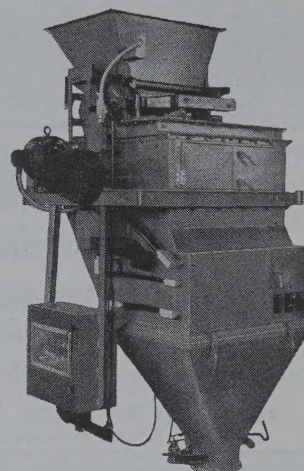
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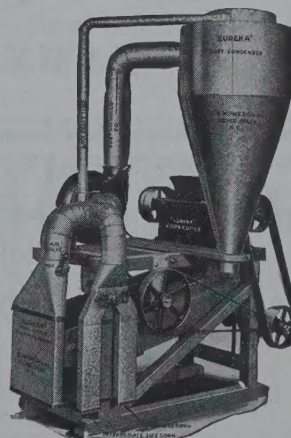
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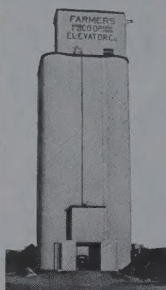
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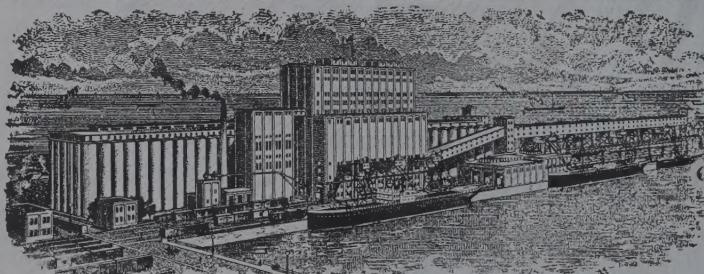
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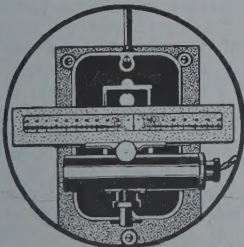
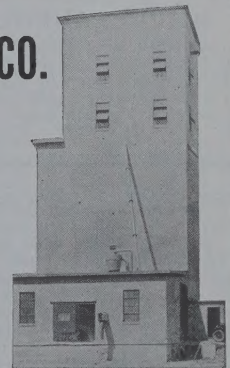
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Triplating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.75, plus postage.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼ x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.**Duplicating Scale Ticket Book** — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manilla sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8¼x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving****Book**—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.**Cash with order** for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**

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- D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

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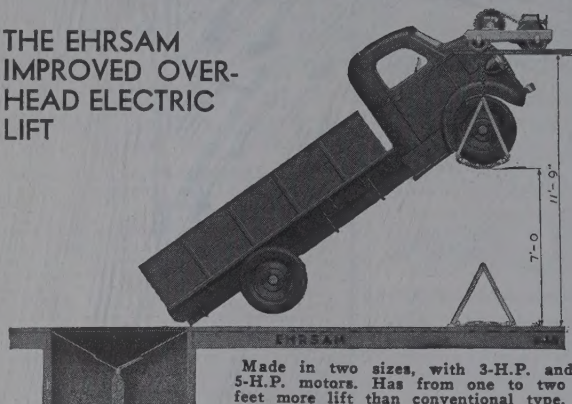
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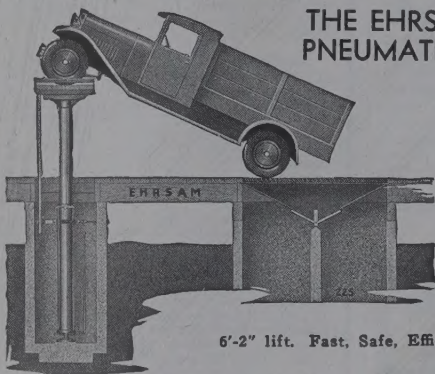
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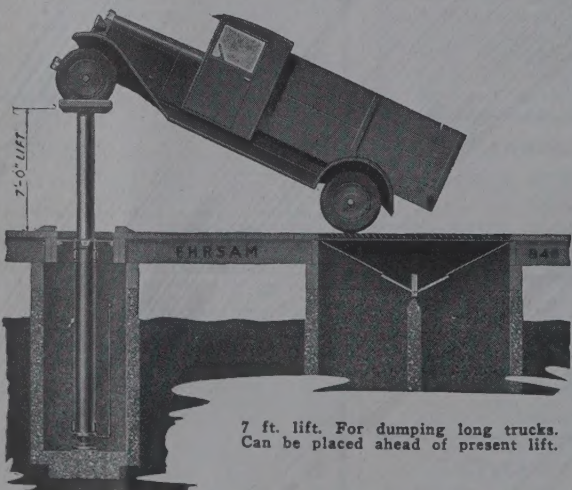
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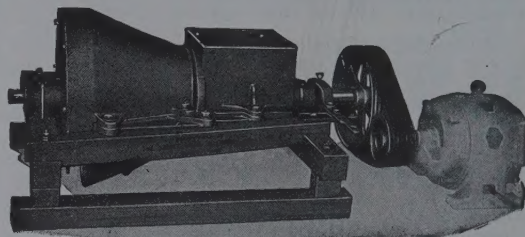
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**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net, Pounds, Bushels, Pounds Price, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13$  inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 14, 1942

**SAVE THOSE** tires by writing a letter to the other party instead of driving to his place of business.

**ALERT CIVILIANS** are organizing to reduce waste and to prevent destruction of all products essential to our nation's defense.

**FORESIGHTED** elevator operators are ordering mechanical repairs and needed equipment in advance of the forced shut-down, in hope of keeping their houses running.

**PYROMANIAC** or even fifth column spies hesitate to enter the brilliantly lighted or well guarded grain elevator. Plants surrounded by high or barbed wire fences are not so inviting to the average prowler.

**THE RAILROADS** were forced to pay their employees more than they can afford so are asking for increased freight rates to help meet their increased cost of operation. Shippers will be expected to pay the bill, so must increase their margin.

**PENALTIES** for exceeding acreage allotments are still a cause of much irritation and agitation, but the AAA continues to insist on punishment for non-cooperators.

**THE WAR ORDER** to distillers to make industrial alcohol instead of whisky is slightly bullish on corn, but very bearish on rye, as the distillers of rye whisky will switch to corn to make plain alcohol.

**SCARCITY** of ocean-going vessels is keeping much of Argentine's wheat and corn out of European markets and Australia like U.S.A., is making no effort to send wheat to Europe's starving millions.

**IF YOU** are going to drive an automobile after Feb. 1 you will need a sticker for your car, truck or bus. Your Uncle Sam will sell stickers good until July 1 for \$2.09. After that he will charge \$5.00 per year. No tax on ox carts or mule-drawn wagons.

**THE RAILROADS** are thoroly pleased with the hearty cooperation of grain shippers in promptly loading and unloading box cars and the shippers are glad to get prompt returns from their consignments. Quick payments of drafts help to reduce the interest charge.

**STARCH** manufacturers in the United States are not grieving over the prospect that war in the Far East will cut off the imports of tapioca, which besides being edible, competes with corn starch in industrial uses. During the calendar year 1940, 333,926,362 pounds of tapioca came in free of duty.

**EXPERIENCED** shippers are thoroly convinced that it costs less to make a box car leak-proof than to induce a stubborn claim agent to pay for using grain to ballast the right of way of his railroad. A well coopered box car can generally be depended upon to deliver all its load of grain to destination.

**GRAIN DEALERS** of all classes are blessed with better trade organizations than ever before and it is up to them to join actively in all association work and especially to help induce all their brother dealers to attend trade gatherings and help to broaden the aims and increase the influence of each trade body. The more closely the members of the grain trade work together the more beneficial will be the results.

**THE O.P.M.** order against manufacturers buying more than 90 days' supply ahead of fats and oils does not fit well into an annual program having one period of excess production and another later of excess consumption. A producer of oils and fats unable to sell his output in the flush season of production might solve the problem by storing the output in the tanks of a buyer without transfer of title.

**OVERBIDDING** a competitor for any farmers grain often results in the overbidder paying much more than he can afford for the grain of many other farmers.

**IF GOVERNMENT** is supposed to lose money whenever it engages in a business its crop insurance company is an outstanding success, having lost money every year for the three years it has been in the insurance business.

**A CEILING** on the price of commodities may please the consumers, but manufacturers can not continue to produce unless a proportional ceiling is placed on the price of raw materials and the cost of labor. A reasonable price for flour and feed is dependent directly on the cost of machinery, grain and labor. Anti-strike legislation might help to keep prices within reason, but unless all factors entering into the cost of production are kept at a reasonable figure the manufacturers will soon be ruined.

**THE grain industry** in common with other activities will be forced to the greatest economy of labor to release effort for war production. The \$150,000,000,000 victory program in terms of human energy is the equivalent of the total productive work of ALL the people of the United States for about 24 months, judged by the output of 1940. Evidently most of our citizens must quit their present activity and engage in production for war, or if they follow their present vocations the product of their work must be delivered to war instead of civilian use.

**ONE ECONOMY** that the Government could institute is the abolition of the numerous press agencies that have been occupied for several years past in steering the people into a frame of mind to make America over. Now that we are at war public consent to revolutionize our form of government is no longer necessary. The war provides the emergency. The press agents alone are wasting many millions a year. These molders of public opinion profitably could be yanked out of their swivel chairs and put to work filling brass cartridges in an ammunition factory.

**COST** of construction of new elevators, additions, remodeling and repairs will be higher for the duration of the war. Both labor and materials will contribute to this increased cost, and speedy erection work may become almost impossible due to shortages. This means that care should be taken to maintain existing property in prime working condition. Existing plants should be revalued and fully insured. Owners appreciate that the value of an elevator is measured by the volume of business it handles and the net profits realized. The finest elevator in the world, if in the wrong location, is worth no more than salvage.



IF THE Investigation and Research Board created under the Transportation Act of 1940 is well advised it will confine itself to research and not encroach upon and overlap the Interstate Commerce Commission by entering upon an investigation of the interterritorial rate structure, as some members of the Board have said they would. The Interstate Commerce Commission is charged with the duty of reporting on the rate structure, by section 5(b) of the Transportation Act of 1940.

IF MORE of the grain surplus states had laws making the selling of mortgaged property a crime fewer grain dealers would be called upon to pay for grain covered by liens. Some grain buyers obtain frequent reports on recorded liens but even then are called upon occasionally to pay for grain covered by a landlord's lien. The seller of grain covered by any lien has full knowledge of his inability to give clear title to the grain he is selling so he commits a crime even tho not so designated in the State statutes. The enactment of laws describing and providing punishment for this crime would merely classify properly what every fair minded individual knows to be a swindling practice.

THE PUBLIC may take the corn market away from the Government if the present rate of absorption continues. Since July 5 the open interest in corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade has increased from 19,947,000 bus. to 49,912,000 bus. Jan. 10. The public has enough funds to pay for the stock of corn several times over. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 27 the public took 100,371,805 bus. of corn off the hands of the Government; and up to that date only 7,891,660 bus. of the 1941 crop had been pledged to the Government, and at an average price of 72.5c per bushel. The per capita of money in circulation has increased enormously, all indicating that public buying will force the Government out of the corn business.

THE ST. LAWRENCE Seaway project is being revived on the specious plea that the request that the House rules committee approve a rule to permit the House to consider a rivers and harbors bill, and that the authorization of the St. Lawrence Seaway in this bill does not imply construction unless designated as necessary to defense by defense officials. Right here the members of Congress should assert themselves by exercising their own sound judgment as to the value of this billion dollar project for defense, as to whether it could be completed in the present decade and as to whether the money could not be employed to better advantage in construction of bombing planes. In forming their judgment the Congressmen could call on the defense officials for facts, while retaining for themselves the decision.

## The Cash Oats Trade Returning?

An old market for cash oats is re-developing in large cities. The horse is on his way back. Cause: drastic government restrictions on purchase of new tires for delivery trucks. Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration has declared no sales of new tires shall be made "for transportation of commodities to the ultimate consumer for personal, family or household use."

Blacksmith shops are coming back to life. The bellows of their forges are blowing forge coal to white hot flame. Their anvils are ringing again as smithies beat into shape new shoes for horses. One Chicago brewery is reported to have retired its fleet of trucks because of the tire shortage and to have returned to the streets with 10 teams of draft horses to make local deliveries.

Accepted at face value and carried to its ultimate natural conclusion, the declaration of O. P. A.'s Henderson means the return of a once great market for oats. It means horses drawing milk wagons, horses on the laundry wagons, and horses on the coal wagons.

## Grain Distribution a War Effort

The health and energy of civilians building the engines of war for the troops at the front depends upon a nutritious and ample diet supplied thru the medium of the grain dealer as distributor.

The grain dealer of to-day in the United States has been thoroly schooled for many years in the business of moving grain to the point where it is wanted and commands the highest price. The aviators at Pearl Harbor may have been unprepared but the grain dealers are not. The grain dealers literally have had their ears to the 'phone to meet any expected demand. They are on their toes all the time.

Supplies of grains are large and the farms will produce more food in 1942 than ever before. The total wheat supply after the 1941 harvest reached a record of 1,333,000,000 bus., and domestic requirements are only 670,000,000 bus. The grain dealer always ready to pay cash and give dependable weights has been a factor in promoting the increase in crops by providing an assured market, within easy hauling distance of every farm.

Over the years the grain marketing system in the United States has been so perfected by the free play of private enterprise that in this war emergency we hear of no steps to reorganize its operations.

Whatever difficulties the grain trade has to contend with have been thrust upon it from the outside, chief of which is the impossibility of perfect adjust-

ment to vacillating policies of governmental agencies. Nevertheless, in this war emergency our armed forces can rest assured that the grain merchants will meet every demand on them for grain.

## Two More Dust Explosions

The dust explosion in the Great Northern Elevator X at West Superior, Wisc., shortly after midnight, Saturday morning, Jan. 10th, was quickly followed by a most destructive fire that did more damage to the elevator and its contents than the explosion.

The explosion in the Great Northern Elevator is credited to an elevator bucket breaking loose from the belt in leg No. 3 and falling so as to break an electric light bulb causing a small explosion that stirred up a cloud of dust and resulted in a second and greater explosion. Altho the 1,100,000 bus. of grain is still burning it is estimated the loss will not exceed \$1,500,000, as subzero temperature congeals the water thrown on it.

Three weeks ago, the Kimbell Elevator at Grandfield, Okla., blew up shortly after 9 p. m., and while fire broke out two hours later and was thot to have been extinguished, the elevator was again found to be in flames at 2:30 the following morning. The water damage to grain in this case was great.

While it is not suspected that many of the explosions of grain dust are traceable to electric sparks during periods of low temperature, still records show that some of the most disastrous explosions have occurred at such a time. The disastrous explosion in the corn starch factory at Pekin, Ill., several years ago occurred the first week of January when the thermometer stuck close to zero. Many different agencies deeply interested in the care and protection of all kinds of property have been expecting more fires and explosions to be traced to fifth column activities but as yet no evidence has recently been disclosed to help trace an elevator explosion or fire to sabotage.

The record of grain dust explosions in grain elevators and flour mills covering the past half century does not disclose any time to be more favorable than another for their occurrence. However, all investigators are agreed that grain when reduced to an impalpable powder and exposed to a spark or a flame will explode with great power. The wreckage of many well built plants proves conclusively that grain handling and storage plants which are kept clean and all dust is frequently removed that the dust explosion hazard is an ever-present hazard that cannot be safely overlooked.

Everyone interested in the operation of a grain elevator is personally interested in preventing explosions, and if he gives any serious consideration to his own safety he will help make an earnest effort to help keep down the dust and prevent the destruction of the elevator.



## Co-operative Elevators Dividends Affected by Court Ruling

Co-operative grain elevators will need to change their methods of distributing patronage dividends to conform with a recent court ruling if they are to maintain income tax exemption which a large share of them now enjoy.

Heretofore they have been permitted to make deductions from net profits to build up reserves and could then pay patronage dividends on the remaining net profit. This has been the common method used by cooperatives to create building reserves, working capital, etc.

Hereafter patronage dividends must be distributed on the basis of income before such deductions are made or the right to federal income tax exemption is forfeited according to the court decision.

## Supreme Court Upholds Interstate Commerce Commission

By a vote of 8 to 1 the Supreme Court of the United States Jan. 5 denied Kansas City and seven other primary grain markets the relief they sought from an Interstate Commerce Commission order preventing them from enjoying both a proportional rate and a thru rate with transit on grain.

Since the rate structure complained of was first set up in 1935 it has been fought persistently by the Kansas City Board of Trade. Failing to get relief thru the Interstate Commerce Commission the Board took the radical step of appealing to the courts.

Following a resolution by the Congress in 1925 the Commission made a general investigation of the grain rate structure, one outcome of which was their finding that smaller interior points which had only thru rates were unfairly discriminated against in favor of the primary markets that had not only the thru rates but also proportional rates. The Commission ordered that while the Missouri River markets could retain the proportional rates they must give up the thru rates with transit, interior points in Kansas and Nebraska being allowed the thru rate with transit.

Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Owen J. Roberts disagreeing with the conclusions.

Justice Frankfurter said: "We certainly have neither technical competence nor legal authority to pronounce upon the wisdom of the course taken by the Commission.

"It is not for us to tinker with so sensitive an organism as the grain rate structure, only a minor phase of which is caught in the record before us. If we were to grant the relief sought by the appellants, we would be restoring evils which the exclusive ratebreak adjustment was designed to remove—evils which, for all we know, would be far more serious than those complained of by the appellants.

"What we have said sufficiently disposes of the suggestion that the orders of the Commission must be stricken down because they wipe out natural competitive advantages of the primary markets. A rate structure found to involve serious discriminations among shippers, carriers, and transit points alike, is hardly a manifestation of nature beyond the Commission's power to repair.

"The basic finding by the Commission that discriminations, were inseparable from the operation, side by side, of two systems of rates allowing transit of grain at primary markets is not challenged, and it is this fact which created the problem for solution by the Commission.

"There was no ready answer either in law reports or in economic experience. Any solution had to rest on informed judgment, and judgment in a situation like this implies, ultimately, prophecy based on the facts in the

record as illumined by the seasoned wisdom of the expert body."

## 1942 Crop Loan Regulations

Crops for which Allotments Are Established: A person will be eligible for a loan with respect to a commodity on a farm (1) on which the 1942 acreage of the commodity does not exceed the acreage allotment for the commodity under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program and (2) the sum of the 1942 acreages of all crops on the farm for which allotments are or permitted acreages are established for the farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program does not exceed the sum of such allotments or permitted acreages and (3) his aggregate share of the 1942 acreage of the commodity on all farms in the county does not exceed his aggregate share of the allotments or permitted acreages for such farms under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program and (4) a person shall not be eligible for a loan with respect to a commodity if the State Committee finds that such person's aggregate share of the 1942 acreages of such commodity on all farms in which he has an interest (wherever located) exceeds his aggregate share of the allotments or permitted acreages of such commodity for such farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program to such an extent as to offset substantially the performance under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program on the farm or farms with respect to which he might otherwise be eligible for a loan.

Crops for Which Acreage Allotments Are Not Established: If a loan is offered on a nonbasic commodity, a producer will be eligible for such loan if (1) the sum of the 1942 acreages of crops on the farm for which allotments or permitted acreages are established for the farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program does not exceed the sum of such allotments or permitted acreages and (2) at least 20 percent of the cropland on the farm is devoted to the conserving uses as defined in Section 1 (i) (1) of ACP-1942, as amended, or at



P. R. O'Brien, Re-elected Pres. Chicago Board of Trade

least 60% of the soil-building allowance computed for the farm under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program is earned.

## 60,000-Bus. Concrete Elevator at Pond Creek, Okla.

The reinforced concrete grain elevator at Pond Creek, Okla., illustrated herewith, was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton for the Farmers Elevator Co. of Pond Creek of which F. S. Robertson is the manager.

The elevator has a capacity of 60,000 bu. It is of the 4 tank design with the drive thru the middle, consisting of 15 bins 106 ft. high. It is equipped with Ehrsam overhead lift mounted on 20 ft. rails. A two H.P. electric manlift, 10 bu. Richardson Automatic scale, a 3,500 bu. per hour leg equipped with Nu-Hy Elevator cups and driven thru a 25 H.P. Ehrsam head drive with a 25 H.P. Fairbanks Morse totally enclosed motor.

This elevator is modern thruout and is of the latest design which is fast becoming the country type of grain elevator. It is located on the C. R. I. & P. Ry. about 25 miles north of Enid, Okla. in the best of wheat farming country.

As a truck stands in the driveway it can be unloaded in either of two 1,200 bus. dump sinks and without moving, thus truck can be loaded with grain direct from any bin in the elevator without the use of machinery.

A dust collecting system has been provided at the head and all dust is diverted to a bin over the drive exit, and can be discharged into a truck. This Company also owns and operates a 40,000 bu. frame elevator which is shown in illustration herewith.

See cut on outside front cover page.

## Uniform Storage Agreement Will Be Re-examined

The uniform storage agreement between government agencies and grain warehousemen, probably will be re-examined during the latter part of January, 1942, according to word from S. L. Rice of Metamora, Ohio, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association. Country elevators which are largely represented through affiliates of the National Association will be represented in the contract conferences by their national Country Elevator Committee. Members of this committee include S. W. Wilder (chairman), Cedar Rapids, Ia.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Grover Simpson, Salina, Kans.; H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.; A. F. Strobehn, Great Falls, Mont.; L. C. Webster, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. B. Evans, Jr., Decatur, Ill.; and P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

Various changes will be sought by the trade; a few by government agencies. The principal changes asked by government probably will be a clarification of the rules on protein delivery in wheat. From the indications in recent meetings changes to be asked by the trade will include: (1) a complete cut-off date for all grains under the contract; (2) a more equitable rate for pro-rating penalties for free time not used; (3) some changes in dates provided for annual termination of contract; and (4) increases in the earnings allowed warehousemen, to cover admittedly increased cost of labor, insurance, fumigation, etc., since the contract first was written. At a recent conference, would look "sympathetically" upon trade requests for such increased allowances.

While government agencies are studying possibility of an over-all rate which would include payment for all charges, probably based upon some daily rate, trade representatives so far have seemed to favor an increase obtained through the allowances for "conditioning, insurance and other charges." Members of the Country Elevator Committee now are studying the effects of various rates. It is probable that a general trade meeting will be called, in the field, by government agencies before they adopt changes in the contract for 1942-43.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Exemptions Under Wage-Hour Law?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is a local feed grinding mill exempt under the area of production section of the wage and hour law, altho there is a grain and bean storage operated in connection; and does it come under the classification of a retail establishment?—A. R. Simmons.

**Ans.:** It was announced late in November that inspection of all feed establishments would be resumed by the Wage and Hour Division in January to ascertain compliance under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and such inspection of this plant should settle the point.

The grain and bean storage is exempt as handling crops within the area of production; and the feed mill is exempt because the wage and hour division holds that the sales in small quantities and at regular prices of feed, hay, fertilizer and similar products to farmers in the vicinity are to be considered as retail, exempt sales. Sales to large commercial poultry farms and to feed stores are not considered retail transactions. If the gross receipts from such transactions exceed 25 per cent of the total dollar volume the establishment will not be considered retail.

### Waived Lien Good as to Equity?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is the grain dealer protected by waiver of lien in favor of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or does the grain buyer have to turn over to the lienholder the proceeds of any small equity that may remain when the loan is redeemed?—J. H. Gehrke.

**Ans.:** When the country banker or other agency of the Commodity Credit Corporation negotiates the loan to the farmer a note is executed and signed by the farmer, and this note commonly bears statements that certain sums are to be paid named lienholders.

By the wording of the waiver, below, it is noted that the lienholder waives only his priority as to the government agency, so that after the wheat has been redeemed and the government agency paid off the lender still has a claim that is good.

When a loan is redeemed, therefore, the buyer of the grain should make sure that the lienholder's claim was satisfied at the time the loan was obtained, otherwise he might claim a part of the equity due the farmer.

#### Lien Waiver

The undersigned holder of a lien on the grain covered by the mortgage or loan agreement securing the above-described note, in order that the producer may obtain a loan upon the security thereof, does hereby waive the priority which his lien may have over such mortgage or loan agreement or any renewal or extension thereof, and (2) authorizes (a) the execution of such mortgage or loan agreement or any renewal or extension thereof by the producer, (b) payment of any proceeds of such loan, the proceeds of the sale of such grain or insurance proceeds to the producer, and (c) the delivery to Commodity Credit Corporation of the mortgaged grain or warehouse receipts free and clear of his lien in satisfaction in whole or in part of such note, as provided in such mortgage or loan agreement.

The Surplus Marketing Administration, in the last week of the old year, purchased 4,500,000 lbs. soy flour; also 95,000 bus. of soybeans. Why the purchase of raw soybeans was made was left unexplained.

Federal, state, county, municipal and other employes of political subdivisions are not subject to wage-hour restrictions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to Baird Snyder, acting administrator for the Wage-Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor. Private and corporate employers engaged in interstate commerce or producing goods for commerce, however, must meet the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, regardless of whether such employes are actually engaged in productive work.

### Superintendent's Convention One Week Later

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents has moved its annual convention dates one week later according to an announcement by Pres. Paul H. Christensen, Minneapolis, to avoid any conflict with Easter. The new dates are April 9-10-11. Omaha is the place.

### The Hoosiers Will Meet

The 41st Annual Convention, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be held in the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Jan. 26-27.

**MONDAY MORNING,** Jan. 26th—Registration on 10th floor, Columbia Club. Singing led by Joe W. Seabold, the "Hoosier Pepper-Upper." Address of the President—Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; A Means of Correcting the Mixed Wheat Situation in Indiana—T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordville; Report of the Secretary, Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; Appointment of Convention Committees.

**MONDAY AFTERNOON**—Everybody Sing. Joe again directing. Do Feeds Kill Livestock, Dr. C. C. Clore, Greenwood.

The Place of the Grain and Feed Trades in National Defense, Sam L. Rice, President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Metamora, Ohio, "What's Ahead for Business," Stephen C. Noland, Editor, The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis. Forum Discussion: Priorities, Protection from Fire and Sabotage.

**TUESDAY MORNING**—Federalizing Unemployment Compensation—Thomas M. Quinn, Indianapolis. Defense in Indiana, Edward F. Stegen, Ass't to the Director, Indiana State Defense Council. Report of the Resolution Committee. Better Merchandising—Better Business—O. J. McClure, Chicago. Election of officers.

**ENTERTAINMENT:** Monday, 1:30 P. M. Entertainment for the Ladies. 6:30 P. M. Banquet, 10th floor, Columbia Club. Address—Making America Strong—H. L. Chaillaux, Director, National Americanism Commission, The American Legion. Floor Show. Dancing.

### Johnson Heads Kansas Board of Trade

Gunnard Johnson was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade at that organization's recent annual election. Only 40 years old, he sets a precedent for the Kansas City Board as the youngest member ever to hold the top position.

Mr. Johnson has been associated with the grain business for 22 years. He began with the Food Administration following the last War. Later he became associated with Armour Grain Co., then the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., at Wichita, Kan. This was followed by connection with Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., a connection which has been maintained for years.

Mr. Johnson has been active in Board of Trade and legislative affairs, and has performed outstanding service for the Kansas City organization in several assignments. His election to the position of president recognizes his outstanding ability to serve well the grain interests of Kansas City and of the Southwest.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 15. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

Jan. 17, 18, 19. Winter meeting of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 26, 27. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 3, 4, 5—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, O.

Service workers in buildings occupied by manufacturers of merchandise sold in interstate commerce come within the scope of the wage-hour law, according to a ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.



Gunnard Johnson, President-Elect, Kansas City Board of Trade.



## Death of T. G. McCarthy

Thomas George McCarthy was born in St. John, Newfoundland, on Nov. 15, 1851, and died in Minneapolis Dec. 31, 1941. When he was about two years old his parents moved to Sycamore, Ill., where his father settled upon a farm preempted from the government. Mr. McCarthy was reared on this farm and after his marriage farmed for several years nearby.

The pioneer spirit was in his blood, however, and taking his savings from his farming operations he located in what was then Altoona, Dakota Territory, now Hitchcock, S. Dak., where he established a general merchandising business. In 1882 he organized McCarthy Bros. Co., taking in his brothers J. F. McCarthy and J. H. McCarthy. Soon thereafter he erected the first store building in the Village of Oakes, N. Dak., where his brother, Mr. J. F. McCarthy, was in charge.

In 1885 McCarthy Bros. Co. entered the grain business with the old type flat warehouse in Hitchcock and a semi-elevator type in Oakes. These continued in operation until 1890 when Mr. McCarthy moved to Minneapolis, became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and McCarthy Bros. Co. entered the grain commission business.

Mr. T. G. McCarthy continued active with McCarthy Bros. Co. until two years before his death. He was the oldest living member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. During his 57 years in the grain trade he experienced many trying times and vicissitudes, but thru them all maintained his undaunted faith in the Northwest.

In 1905, he and his brothers organized the Capitol Elevator Co. of Duluth. He continued active in its affairs, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board.

T. G. McCarthy was the last of the three McCarthy brothers to depart this life. On the passing of the others he purchased their interests for himself and his sons, T. F. McCarthy, J. V. McCarthy and C. H. McCarthy, who have actively operated the business for several years



T. G. McCarthy, Minneapolis, Deceased

under the same corporate name. His passing will be mourned by thousands of friends in the Northwest.

## Dust Explosion Starts Fire Which Destroys Superior Elevator

Fire following an explosion of grain dust destroyed the Great Northern Elevator X, 54-year-old, cribbed and iron-clad lake port elevator of the Great Northern railroad at Superior, Wis., on Jan. 10.

The fire started at 12:30 a. m., following the first of two shattering dust explosions near the top of the structure, and quickly raged thru the entire building. The plant was filled with 1,500,000 bus. of corn, barley, wheat and flax, most of it owned by Commodity Credit Corp.

Superior firemen, dashing to the scene in 12 degrees below zero weather, worked for 14 hours to bring the blaze under control. Prompt counting of noses accounted for all men in the elevator at the time of the explosion, said Maintenance Superintendent Norman F. Olson, but five of them were suffering various degrees of injury and were carried by ambulances to St. Mary's hospital, where they arrived a half hour later, their clothes frozen solid. The injured employees are:

Carl R. Peterson, 38 years old, Moose Lake, burned about the face and wrists, and suffering lacerations of the forehead.

Russell Paulson, 32, Moose Lake, most seriously hurt. Third-degree burns about the face, head, forearms and hands.

Bernhard Olson, 62, Superior, oiler, suffering burns and abrasions about the face, ears, and knee.

Elmer Mack, 31, Superior, burned about the face, head and forearms.

Leslie Moon, 33, Moose Lake, oiler, lacerated forehead and burned face and wrists.

All were reported resting comfortably a short time after arrival at the hospital. To the list of injured was added two firemen.

Others narrowly escaped injury. Fred Thompson, fireman at Elevator X, and John Martin, were knocked down by the concussion following one of the explosions. The blasts scattered planks, wood and metal more than 100 yards from the elevator and shook houses and buildings for more than a mile.

First building to collapse was the drier. Then came the walls of the elevator, releasing grain, which flowed downward around the foundations of the structure.

Its origin unexplained, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was asked to investigate the blaze for possible sabotage. The location of the elevator on the St. Louis bay waterfront, was in the heart of Superior's defense production center, a fact which endangered four other storage elevators.

Great Northern Elevator X, altho an independent structure, was considered an annex to Great Northern Elevator S. The two units together are described by J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector at Superior, in a recent release, as follows:

Great Northern Elevator "S" is the largest working elevator house in the world. It was built in 1900 and is operated by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. It is 247 ft. high, 125 ft. wide, 366 ft. long and has 551 bins. Two of the three sets of tanks are 478 ft. long, 110 ft. high and 86 ft. wide, with 239 bins and a capacity of 3,000,000 bus. each. Tanks No. 1 and annex "X" together have a capacity for 3,750,000 bus., and "S" house, 3,140,000 bus., making a total capacity of 12,890,000 bus.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Pleading nolo contendere to charges of conspiracy to fix bread prices along the eastern seaboard led to fines totaling \$20,000 being assessed against General Baking Co., New York; Continental Baking Co., Delaware, and Capital Bakery, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., and 10 executives of these companies, in Judge J. Cullen Ganey's federal district court.

## John Edward Brennan

John Edward Brennan, head of John E. Brennan & Co., and active member of the Chicago Board of Trade, passed away unexpectedly at his home in Chicago, Jan. 9, following a heart attack. A fire department inhalator squad tried for two hours to revive him but was unsuccessful. Mr. Brennan was 61 years old.

Mr. Brennan was born in Chicago, May 1, 1880, and was educated in St. Ignatius College. He began his career in the grain business in 1897 as an office boy for Eschenberg & Dalton. Ten years later he established Brennan & Carden, grain and seed commission merchants, and in 1917 he founded John E. Brennan & Co.

Actively interested in all phases of the Board of Trade, Mr. Brennan served on its directorate from 1931 to 1940, when he became first vice-president. He was a governor of the Board of Trade Clearing House, and active in Chicago's Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. Thoroughly familiar with rate matters, he played an important part in transportation work.

Mr. Brennan was intensely interested in civic affairs. He had been a member of Chicago's Civil Service Commission since 1936.

Mr. Brennan was active in the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese, a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Holy Name Society, and of the Chicago Athletic Ass'n.

Surviving are his widow, Catherine; two sons, John E., Jr., and Robert J., both now with the United States Navy, and two daughters.

John E. Brennan & Co. will continue under the temporary management of Charles Scarritt until John E. Brennan, Jr., has completed service with the Navy. The latter holds membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and became a full partner in the firm Jan. 1, 1938.



John E. Brennan, Chicago, Ill., Deceased



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### 73 and Still Going Strong

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Enclosed please find our check for another year's subscription to your valuable Journal. This will be my 43rd year as a subscriber to Grain & Feed Journals, an unusually long period. During this time the writer has experienced many changes in the manner of handling grain and hay. This has been true especially during the last five years.

Only one other firm that was in the grain business in this part of the country when the writer started handling grain and hay in 1899 is still in business. This is the Odenweller Milling Co., at Ottoville, O. Every other elevator in Van Wert, Putman, Allen, and Mercer counties has changed ownership several times, or gone out of business.

Most of our time during the last three years has been devoted to hay with good success, but we expect a good wholesale carlot oats and shelled corn business to develop during 1942, because the demand for carlots of these grains in the east and southeast is better than the demand for truckload lots in nearby consuming territories.

All grains and hays are much higher in price now than a year ago. Farmers are growing independent. The war has changed everything. No one can tell when it will end, but we must expect higher prices for all farm commodities during the war period. Then another depression. Will we be prepared for it?

We wish you and your staff a profitable and happy 1942.—H. G. & C. A. Pollock, by H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, O.

### Wheat Selling Price 5 Cents Over Liquidation Value

**Grain & Feed Journals:** The Commodity Credit Corporation recently announced a plan for releasing thru trade channels their stock of wheat as a result of defaulted loans on 1939 and 1940 crops. They have in their possession from this source some 170 million bushels which equals about one-third of the total wheat stocks impounded under the loan program, including the 1941 loans of which the title still rests with the producers. The price, as announced, which will be subject to change, is 15c over the 1941 loan price when sold in store; 1½c per bushel more if sold f.o.b. cars.

At the end of the sixth storage month, warehouse loans have accumulated a total charge, including interest on loans, of approximately 10c per bushel; so, the government's current selling price on their 1939 and 1940 wheat stocks is equal to about 5c over the liquidation value of 1941 warehouse loan stocks.

So, it would seem that producers who have obtained loans on their 1941 wheat and who have had dreams of liquidating their loans at war-time prices, might have to be contented with realizing a maximum of about 5c per

bushel net over what they borrowed on the grain.

Should the market advance to a point permitting liquidation of the 1941 loans on a 5c net basis above that figure, it would then tap the 170 million bushel supply of government owned grain unless, of course, the government selling price should be advanced above the recently announced basis.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City Kan.

### Commission Merchants Encouraged by C. C. C. Corn Deal

Grain commission merchants were encouraged to hope they will receive a share in Commodity Credit Corp. grain sales, when this government agency concluded a deal with a Chicago group who will handle resale and movement of 1,000,000 bus. of corn to a wet corn processing industry. The sale was made at 1c per bu. below the prevailing market.

The corn is to come from interior stocks stored in steel tanks. The price was placed at approximately 82c per bu., it is understood, and it is presumed that shipments are to be staggered to accommodate storage and unloading facilities at wet corn processing plants.

Almost from the beginning of the Commodity Credit Corp. dealings with the grain trade the cash grain commission merchants have sought a part in handling C.C.C. grain.

Precedent for the new deal was set up several years ago when the Federal Surplus Commodity Corp. sold 25,000,000 bus. of wheat to English millers under an export subsidy. Two large exporters took over physical handling of the grain, handled the details of inspection, ocean and lake bottoms, railroad cars and unloading at port of delivery. For this service the exporters were paid a brokerage by the F.S.C.C.

C.C.C. is reported liquidating large quantities of its holdings in steel bins. More than 9,000,000 bus. were understood to have been ordered out of steel bin storage for delivery to terminal markets, distillers, processors, and feed manufacturers during the first week of the new year.

### Faulring Heads Toledo Board of Trade

Milton H. Faulring was elected president of the Toledo Board of Trade at its annual election Jan. 12. A director for several years and last year's first vice-president, he was unopposed.

Mr. Faulring is one of the younger members of the Board, and the youngest to head the Board of Trade. He is manager of the Toledo plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., processor of soybeans, and district distributor for the long line of soybean, flaxseed, and grain products processed by this company. Mr. Faulring has been with the company since 1922, has had experience also in its Buffalo and Chicago plants.

Mr. Faulring has demonstrated outstanding leadership in a number of Board of Trade assignments, among them the chairmanship of the general com'te in charge of arrangements for the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Toledo last September. He arrives at his new office with a host of friends thruout the grain trade.

### Cars Leaking Grain at Chicago

The percentage of cars of grain found leaking on their arrival at Chicago during 1941 showed an increase to 4.91%, compared with only 3.1% during 1940, according to the report just released by J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, who has kept detailed records of leaks for many years.

His record shows that 4,090 cars, or 4.91% of the total number of cars of grain received during 1941, arrived leaking. The 1940 record was 2,363 cars, or 3.10% of the total number of cars of grain received. For close comparison, here is the record showing the character of leaks:

	1941	1940
Bulged Grain Door ...	894 or 1.07%	713 or .93%
Over Grain Door ...	1544 or 1.85%	878 or 1.13%
End of Grain Door ...	172 or .21%	66 or .09%
Draw Bar ...	138 or .17%	39 or .05%
Side of Car ...	505 or .61%	215 or .28%
End of Car ...	85 or .10%	27 or .04%
Bottom of Car ...	420 or .50%	218 or .29%
End Post ...	167 or .20%	78 or .10%
Door Post ...	164 or .20%	129 or .17%

Total ..... 4090 or 4.91% 2363 or 3.10%

Of the 4,090 leaking cars in 1941, 2,610 or 3.13% were grain door leaks, and 1,480, or 1.78% were car box leaks.

Of the 2,363 leaking cars in 1940, 1,696 or 2.23% were grain door leaks, and 667, or .88% were car box leaks.

These figures cover cars of grain from points outside of the Chicago District. No cross-town cars are included. Thus the figures represent country shipments and outside market loadings.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Commodity Credit Corp. increased its selling price for corn in terminal markets 1c per bu. on Jan. 3. This boosted the Chicago price for No. 2 yellow C.C.C. corn to 82c per bu.



Milton H. Faulring, Toledo, O., President Board of Trade

### Cash Price Range 1940-41

The prices of cash grain per bushel at Chicago have ranged as follows the past two years:

	Dec. 31, 1941	Dec. 31, 1940	1941 High	1941 Low	1940 High	1940 Low
Wheat	\$1.24½	\$.91½	\$1.28½	\$.85	\$1.16	\$.73
Corn	.81	.66½	.88½	.62	.78½	.61
Oats	.57½	.41½	.57½	.33	.46	.28
Rye	.70	.50	.75	.47½	.75½	.44
Barley	.77	.60	.95	.40	.68	.35
Soybeans	1.74½	.97	1.94	.91½	1.21	.74½



## Allen Logan

Allen Logan, 70-year-old retired Kansas City grain dealer, passed away unexpectedly Jan. 1 in his home in suburban Kansas City, Mo., following a heart attack during the night. He had lived in retirement for the last 15 years, but his retirement had been active with many hobbies, and a social life that continued until the day of his death.

Mr. Logan was born at Stanford, Ky., Jan.



Allen Logan, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

27, 1871. Following graduation from Centre College at Danville, Ky., he moved to Kansas City and entered the banking business. This career he abandoned in 1897 to become a partner in Paxton & Logan, Kansas City grain firm. Later Mr. Logan organized the Central Granaries Co., and in 1903 he established Logan Bros. Grain Co.

Early in his career in the grain business, Mr. Logan developed into an outstanding salesman of Southwestern "shoe peg" hard winter wheat. He is credited with a major part in developing the broad national and international market for this grain.

Friendly, sporting wagers with prospective customers that his wheat would excell the best available dark hard spring wheat resulted in his winning not only his bets but a long list of customers that stayed with him for many years.

Mr. Logan gained a nation-wide reputation for a thoro understanding of southwestern agricultural conditions at a time when private crop reporting was an essential part of grain trading. He had a remarkable reputation for accurate wheat crop forecasts, and gained especial prominence in 1914 when he forecast the 180,000,000 bu. crop grown in Kansas, a record crop at that time.

Logan Bros. Grain Co. eventually became Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., predecessor of the present Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.

Mr. Logan was president of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1924. An acknowledged leader, he held many prominent positions with this live organization during the tenure of his membership.

## Commodity Credit Corp. Price for Wheat

Commodity Credit Corp. officials indicated Jan. 1 that they would continue to offer C.C.C. wheat at 15c per bu. above the loan price in the area where stored, expecting to continue this rate until the middle of the month.

This follows a policy planned by the C.C.C. many months prior to its being placed in effect, and explained to the grain trade at a number of hearings.

President Philip R. O'Brien of the Chicago Board of Trade, commenting on the federal agency's plan for fixing prices on its own stocks of wheat semi-monthly, expressed conviction that continuation of the program may eliminate the futures market as a place where wheat can be hedged against adverse price changes.

## Hearings on General Rate Increase for Rails

Hearings on the petition of the American railroads for a 10% general increase in rates for freight and passenger traffic, growing out of the wage increase allowed railway labor a few weeks ago, began before Interstate Commerce Commission representatives in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5. The carriers looked forward to authority to publish the increases on short notice, with Jan. 25, or Feb. 1 as possible effective dates.

Grain and grain products rates will be included in any general increase, which it is anticipated will be no less than 10%. The increase will not apply, it is understood, to stocks on hand. Old tonnage will continue subject to the rate in effect at the time the shipment originated.

J. S. Brown, traffic manager of the Chicago Board of Trade, W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner for the Kansas City Board of Trade, and E. B. Smith, director of traffic for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, as a Com'te representing the grain, flour milling, and feed manufacturing trades, presented a petition asking only that the I. C. C. preserve the present relationships between combinations of local and proportional rates.

"The grain and grain products rate structure is peculiar in that the rates are to a large extent constructed upon combinations of local rates and proportional rates, and such combinations over one basing point are in many instances made to equalize by similar combinations of different factors over other basing points," said the Com'te's petition. "By reason of the disposition-of-fractions rule any percentage increase applied to the several factors over one route will, in many instances, produce a different increase in the total rate over one route as against another, thereby disrupting the equalization of routes and the markets and other transit points located on the various routes.

"If the Commission permits a general increase in these rates, the same commodity lists should be followed as are now employed; and it would avoid confusion and misunderstanding if a direction of this kind is incorporated in the report. It is of the greatest importance to the grain trade and the various milling interests that provision be made for correcting the inequalities which would result if a percentage increase in rates is allowed. The grain rates are generally made by combinations of locals and proportionals to and from base points at which generally there are located primary markets. Other points transit upon the rates to or from or through those base points, and it is urged upon the Commission the necessity of directing the carriers, in the event that a general percentage increase is allowed, to preserve the equality of rates as between markets and interior transit points that results from the prevailing system of transit arrangements."

Sitting for the I.C.C. are Acting Chairman Clyde B. Aitchison, and Commissioners Charles D. Mahaffie and Walter N. W. Splawn.

Dr. F. V. Waugh, assistant administrator of marketing, representing Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard, opposed higher rates on agricultural commodities, declaring a general 10% increase is not necessary to recompense railroads for increases in operating expenses, and that increases in farm commodity rates would lead to a spiral of inflation.

The National Industrial Traffic League, largest organization of shippers, in a meeting before the hearings began, refused to take a stand for or against the proposed 10% rate increase, or the form of the increase.

Pacific Northwest grain shippers, represented by R. D. Flaherty, Walla Walla, Wash., sec'y of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League, and the Washington Farm Bureau, and R. D. Lytle, Portland, of the North Pacific Grain Growers, vigorously opposed the increase because it would accentuate the rate disadvan-

tage suffered by their section of the country in the competition for eastern grain markets. They pointed out that world and domestic markets normally reached from this area have been cut off for lack of water transportation and that storage facilities will be overcrowded in 1942 with 50% of the available space taken by carryover from 1941 before the new harvest starts.

Water carriers also are seeking rate boosts.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—Vancouver distillers have been purchasing quantities of Alberta wheat and turning it into 85 proof alcohol to conduct studies in collaboration with provincial governments looking to eventual production of motor fuel and anti-freeze from this bread grain. Plan is to blend the alcohol with gasoline for motor fuel.

## Henry Rumsey

Henry Axtell Rumsey, well known Chicago grain dealer and former Board of Trade official, passed away unexpectedly at his home in Chicago, Dec. 29. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Rumsey was a native Chicagoan. He became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1903 and succeeded his illustrious father, Israel P. Rumsey, as president and treasurer of Rumsey & Co. In 1930, when this 63-year-old firm dissolved he became connected with A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox, which connection was continued until his retirement in 1937.

Mr. Rumsey served the Chicago Board of Trade in many com'te and official capacities. He was vice-president in 1926. Later as chairman of the Board of Trade Building Com'te he bore a most prominent position in erection of the fine edifice at the head of La Salle street which has housed this organization since 1930.

Mr. Rumsey was president of the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants and was a former mayor of Lake Forest.

Surviving are his widow Marion, two daughters and a son.



Henry A. Rumsey, Chicago, Ill., Deceased



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Winter wheat and rye acreage seeded, in 1941 as compared with 1940, shown in parentheses, is reported as follows, in thousands: Winter wheat, 1941, 39,318; 1940, 45,663; rye, 1941, 6,289; 1940, 6,182; production, in thousand bushels, winter wheat, 1941, 630,913; 1940, 671,293.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Evansville, Ind.—The condition of the tri-state wheat crop, much of which was seeded late, is showing a gradual improvement according to C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from the Purdue University. Mr. Skiver says that in spite of the cold spell in southwestern Indiana a month ago the plants are showing a steady growth. Recent estimates indicate that the farmers of the tri-state area seeded from 80 to 90 per cent of the acreage sowed in the fall of 1940.—W. B. C.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 23.—Winter wheat plantings in Montana this fall were reduced about 5%, mostly as a result of compliance with 1942 A.A.A. wheat quotas, while plantings of rye were increased about 5% according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 1941 fall wheat plantings of 1,311,000 acres enter the winter with the high Dec. 1 condition of 90% of normal, which with allowance for average losses of acreage and other winter damage indicates a 1942 winter wheat production of 24,909,000 bus. In 1941 the production was 27,762,000 bus.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agr. Statistician, Glen D. Casey, Jr. Agr. Statistician.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Receipts and shipments of grain during the year 1941 and comparative figures for the year 1940, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 4,033,330 (2,069,851); corn, 10,545,750 (10,841,336); oats, 702,860 (447,480); barley, 31,102,308 (23,896,755); rye, 2,014,433 (1,045,179); flax seed 696,410 (375,060); soybeans, 486,450 (304,590); shipments, wheat, 1,738,270 (1,788,360); corn 7,296,350 (3,710,947); oats, 589,000 (609,900); barley 11,436,380 (7,908,310); rye, 948,780 (920,425). Total amount received in 1941 compared to 1940: 49,581,541 (38,980,251); shipped, 22,058,780 (14,937,942) bus.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Topeka, Kan.—A plea for relaxing AAA regulations to permit Kansas farmers to harvest 2,000,000 acres of volunteer wheat next summer was made in a letter by Gov. Payne Ratner to Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture. Under present regulations the volunteer wheat, because it is in excess of allotments, will have to be destroyed next spring. Volunteer wheat in Kansas alone would produce 2 billion loaves of bread, Gov. Ratner asserted. "With the world's supply of food steadily diminishing under war conditions, I cannot conceive of any reason why growing wheat, or any other potential food, should be destroyed," he wrote. The governor suggested that the farmers be allowed to harvest the volunteer wheat and required to hold it off the 1942 market, "provided war conditions justify such action at that time."

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 2, 1942, decreased 2,512,141 bus. as compared with the previous week and increased 8,378,997 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 502,455,470 bus. compared with 504,967,611 bus. for the previous week and 494,076,473 bus. for the week of Jan. 3, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 2, 1942, amounted to 3,296,764 bus., a decrease of 921,320 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 4,218,084 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 6,758,260 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 22 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to Jan. 2, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba, 28,599,397 (39,174,015); Saskatchewan, 77,198,461 (154,940,661); Alberta, 44,184,160 (93,475,238) bus. For the 22 weeks ending Jan. 2, 1942, and the same period in 1941, 149,982,018 and 287,589,914 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Middle Point, O.—We had a good crop of heavy oats, a good crop of matured corn, a large crop of soybeans and a short hay crop comparing this year's crop with last year's.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—Mill grindings of wheat of the new crop year, August-November, inclusive, totaled 30,237,375 bus. compared with 28,882,013 during the same months in 1940. Production of flour was 6,760,783 bbls., compared with 6,388,242 bbls.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Current U. S. D. A. stated goals for domestic grain production for livestock feed stand at 87,500,000 acres corn, 40,000,000 acres oats, 14,500,000 acres barley and 9,500,000 acres grain sorghums, which is substantially the same as was harvested last fall. But Undersec'y Paul Appleby has said these goals might be increased before planting time.

## USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation had made 7,420 loans, in the amount of \$5,719,313, on 7,891,660 bus of 1941 corn crop through Dec. 27, 1941. Loans made to date have averaged 72.5 cents per bushel.

The loan program on the current corn crop was announced Nov. 18, 1941. Under the program all corn pledged as collateral for a loan is stored on the farm. Loans by states follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	1,332	1,763,359	\$1,317,754.45
Indiana	191	213,336	158,389.99
Iowa	2,690	2,934,009	2,121,116.96
Minnesota	1,224	1,334,579	924,481.97
Missouri	159	112,226	88,472.33
Nebraska	1,279	1,100,646	792,246.59
South Dakota	376	333,013	238,644.72
Ohio	163	99,634	77,528.36
Wisconsin	1	858	677.82
Totals	7,420	7,891,660	\$5,719,313.19

## USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture reported today that through Dec. 27, 1941, Commodity Credit Corporation made 500,717 loans on 343,847,395 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$338,014,549. The wheat under loan includes 110,785,524 bushels stored on farms and 233,061,871 bushels stored in public warehouses. Loans to the same date last year had been made on 270,624,404 bus. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount
Ark.	1		493	\$ 482.02
Calif.	186	248,002	501,849	674,233.02
Colo.	9,639	3,386,081	6,883,245	9,931,566.02
Dela.	950		486,226	571,106.92
Idaho	5,945	2,588,633	6,265,561	7,408,524.54
Ill.	28,687	917,333	10,234,573	12,368,114.63
Ind.	17,832	751,241	5,838,695	7,474,516.78
Iowa	3,004	36,923	737,955	800,089.59
Kan.	102,095	19,107,954	54,239,932	76,101,444.08
Ky.	2,460		1,033,826	1,150,498.97
Md.	3,641	5,551	1,635,094	1,925,120.50
Mich.	2,938	357,166	299,453	656,735.82
Minn.	17,830	3,132,922	3,793,780	6,882,663.72
Mo.	20,849	186,759	5,307,497	5,630,832.30
Mont.	24,379	20,221,516	12,295,023	29,123,173.61
Neb.	48,858	9,645,286	14,317,048	23,609,656.92
Nev.	3	3,933		2,077.90
N. Mex.	365	45,339	519,941	608,172.87
N. Y.	239	12,047	90,222	118,852.47
N. C.	51		8,156	9,753.34
N. D.	71,514	28,157,754	29,502,194	65,816,895.99
Ohio	16,205	715,081	5,478,046	7,128,403.31
Okl.	33,915	2,340,804	15,300,938	17,040,408.41
Ore.	1,262	2,703,205	11,459,208	13,201,750.00
Penn.	1,045	5,111	428,896	502,237.46
S. C.	1		1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	16,981	9,095,701	10,763,656	19,581,024.17
Tenn.	1,720		547,823	611,000.26
Tex.	22,629	1,436,573	15,571,537	16,594,901.82
Utah	815	1,167,267	359,147	1,216,353.65
Va.	1,220	15,762	352,317	420,136.11
Wash.	8,122	3,292,311	18,205,851	18,903,978.53
W. Va.	62		32,633	36,630.77
Wisc.	3		288	173.27
Wyo.	1,381	1,127,508	840,920	1,900,260.31
Totals	500,717	110,785,524	233,061,871	\$338,014,549.00

## Select Good Soybean Seed

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 10.—Every precaution in selecting desirable seed should be used in looking forward to planting the increased acreage of soybeans requested for 1942. Early harvested beans were dry, and there were four or five days the middle of November when the beans were dry and in good condition, at this particular period most of the beans harvested went into storage, therefore there should be ample good beans available for seed. During the coming months growers should have their beans that they intend to use for seed tested for germination. This is the planning time for farm work, and this year the work must be well planned ahead to utilize every bit of labor possible.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sharp curtailment, possibly complete elimination, of the U. S. D. A.'s food stamp plan is likely if the Federal Economy Com'mite's recommendation for a cut of \$100,000,000 in funds for surplus crop disposal is adopted by the Administration, said Roy F. Henderson, chief of the Surplus Marketing Administration at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Ass'n in New York. The U. S. D. A. now spends \$220,000,000 annually on the food stamp plan.

## Corn Loan Repayments

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that 95,166 loans made by Commodity Credit Corporation, representing 100,371,806 bus of 1940 corn and 1938-39 resealed corn, were repaid from Jan. 1, 1941 through Dec. 27, 1941.

Repayments were made on 59,665,186 bus pledged under loan in 1938-39 and resealed under farm storage, and on 40,706,620 bus of 1940 corn. There remained outstanding a total of 165,157 loans on 190,990,268 bus. Loans repaid and outstanding by States follow:

State	Loans Repaid Since 1-1-41 (1938-1939-1940)	Loans Outstanding Balance (1938-1939-1940)
Ill.	22,174	28,531,554.27
Ind.	1,894	1,874,844.80
Iowa	48,746	50,943,382.95
Kans.	1,093	926,520.86
Ky.	21	64,158.00
Mich.	32	14,674.00
Minn.	8,124	7,004,417.22
Mo.	3,159	2,842,439.36
Neb.	7,024	6,014,365.92
N. Dak.	81	98,039.00
Ohio	766	494,335.78
S. Dak.	2,001	1,531,254.37
Wis.	51	31,219.00
Totals	95,166	100,371,805.53

## USDA 1941 Barley Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that through Dec. 27, 1941, Commodity Credit Corporation made 22,585 loans on 16,425,221 bus of 1941 barley in 20 States. Loans average 40 cents per bushel. Approximately 15,300,000 bus of the total barley under loan are stored on the farm. On the same date last year loans were reported on 7,067,735 bus. of barley. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)
California	2	2,875	19,271
Colorado	209	170,247	35,866
Idaho	84	50,741	66,669
Iowa	17	7,107	1,481
Kansas	633	644,415	14,153
Michigan	6	2,443	
Minnesota	1,766	1,225,096	93,972
Missouri	1	28	
Montana	1,163	131,840	
Nebraska	12,455	7,227,338	541,014
New Mexico	2	1,330	
North Dakota	2,585	2,097,261	79,549
Oklahoma	127	122,882	3,976
Oregon	16	24,137	3,088
South Dakota	3,832	2,669,208	2,477
Texas	589	882,974	194,805
Utah	49	40,085	3,461
Washington	16	7,293	25,218
Wisconsin	1	864	
Wyoming	32	29,631	1,546
Total	22,585	15,338,675	1,086,546



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Toledo, O.—Inbound cars of grain inspected for 1941 as compared with 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Wheat, 10,407 (8,227); corn, 2,594 (3,400); oats, 2,247 (1,549); rye, 28 (110); barley, 80 (75); soybeans, 2,030 (1,231).—Toledo Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of grains, mill-feeds and hay at Kansas City during 1941, with comparisons with 1940, shown in parentheses, in bushels with 000's omitted, were: Wheat, 84,781 (69,918); corn, 10,696 (16,771); oats, 3,792 (1,216); kafir, 2,663 (1,091); rye, 381 (113); barley, 3,074 (378); canesed 66 (35); total, 1941, 105,553; 1940, 89,521.

Omaha, Neb.—Receipts and shipments of grain for the year, 1941, were as follows, in bushels: Receipts, wheat, 22,335,727; corn, 12,891,027; oats, 2,632,982; rye, 842,891; barley, 2,495,218; soybeans, 481,500; total, 41,729,345; shipments, wheat, 9,702,861; corn, 17,262,838; oats, 2,112,738; rye, 610,447; barley, 2,210,602; total, 31,899,486.—F. P. Manchester, sec'y Omaha Grain Exchange.

Receipts and shipments of grain during 1941 at Chicago, as compared with 1940, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 22,050,000 (22,367,000); corn, 100,166,000 (93,127,000); oats, 20,859,000 (18,544,000); rye, 5,535,000 (3,009,000); barley, 13,833,000 (12,053,000); soybeans, 12,522,000 (9,910,000); total grain receipts, 174,965,000 (164,807,000); shipments, wheat, 13,442,000 (20,287,000); corn, 66,979,000 (66,224,000); oats, 16,021,000 (16,233,000); rye, 2,729,000 (2,504,000); barley, 3,873,000 (2,620,000); soybeans, 3,781,000 (4,325,000); total grain shipments, 106,825,000 (112,193,000). Of the receipts, 47,684,000 (134,151,000) bus. of grain were received by rail, 5,000,000 (5,861,000) bus. trucked in.—Lyman C. West, statistician, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

## Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	30,434	4,934	.....	155,606
Chicago	1,392,000	1,337,000	313,000	400,000
Duluth	1,218,385	744,385	1,295,120	826,685
Ft. William	602,391	846,915	1,036,574	672,711
Ft. Worth	40,000	3,200	6,400	.....
Hutchinson	16,000	3,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	417,600	28,800	280,000	4,800
Minneapolis	5,509,700	3,393,200	3,439,100	2,390,200
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	4,800
New York	1,900	12,065	398,400	14,400
Omaha	326,400	285,600	177,600	185,600
Peoria	1,248	1,248	439	1,895
Philadelphia	10,500	1,750	8,750	.....
St. Joseph	203,200	83,200	81,600	9,600
St. Louis	67,200	36,800	.....	.....
Seattle	800,527	237,784	597,240	77,243
Superior	7,800	5,200	.....	6,500
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	540,081	683,111	437,429	.....
Chicago	8,513,000	9,521,000	4,334,000	6,465,000
Duluth	2,395,915	539,361	496,880	730,710
Ft. William	195,504	85,152	74,709	65,238
Ft. Worth	103,500	133,500	76,500	165,000
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,175,000	1,953,000	1,454,000	1,309,500
Kansas City	2,640,100	1,737,400	559,500	130,500
Minneapolis	1,893,000	1,303,500	1,317,000	843,000
New Orleans	185,728	304,371	89,900	80,765
New York	365,600	14,980	248,000	.....
Omaha	2,149,467	1,294,199	1,762,830	914,200
Peoria	2,470,748	2,383,500	1,191,500	1,445,400
Philadelphia	799,588	123,388	463,503	53,390
St. Joseph	759,000	741,000	178,500	400,500
St. Louis	1,515,000	1,149,000	417,000	513,500
Seattle	174,000	79,500	.....	.....
Superior	1,404,551	257,050	468,871	216,710
Wichita	1,300	11,700	.....	5,200

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 10.—Grain movement in this part of the state is very slow, few beans coming out and an occasional load of corn. We are of the opinion there will be quite a scramble for soybeans suitable for seed next spring. Most of the beans in this part of the country took an awful beating after the weather turned wet, they were coming so fast before that time most of them were shipped to the processors and not many kept for seed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 10.—The cold weather has enabled growers who still had soybeans in the fields to start combining again, even the beans left standing in low marshy spots are now being cut. The biting cold has made combining a tough job, but they are staying right with it and getting the beans harvested as rapidly as possible after three months delay. The 1941 soybean crop has been harvested under the most unsatisfactory conditions ever experienced. The greater part of the crop was harvested with moisture content well above average. Growers who stored high moisture beans should take advantage of this cold weather to market their beans, as with warm weather there is too much risk of high moisture beans in store getting musty and going out of condition. Beans deteriorate rapidly after they once start to heat.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Domestic corn refineries are expected to enjoy sharply increased business, and to use more corn, because entrance of the Dutch East Indies into World War II will reduce if not completely cut off imports of tapioca and sago, tropical sources of starch.

Steady to higher corn prices are expected during January. The total stocks of corn are large, but feeding rations are favorable and farmers are being urged to increase the production of livestock products. The consumption of corn in recent months has been above normal and it is expected that this rate of consumption will be maintained. Also, it is probable that as long as prices are advancing and livestock numbers are increasing, farmers will maintain large reserves of corn and other feed grains.—Kansas State College.

## Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	60,532	72,729	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	752,000	592,000	247,000	138,000
Duluth	305,420	13,688	602,085	113,595
Ft. William	167,227	190,810	185,473	152,430
Ft. Worth	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....
Hutchinson	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	33,000	162,000	76,500	46,500
Kansas City	69,000	10,500	34,500	3,000
Minneapolis	939,000	426,000	433,500	298,500
New York	1,700	1,700	.....	1,000
Omaha	100,544	5,782	43,435	16,800
Peoria	60,000	67,200	10,800	2,400
Philadelphia	1,500	.....	30,600	3,524
St. Joseph	1,500	158,200	3,000	.....
St. Louis	76,500	12,000	72,000	13,600
Superior	271,659	3,620	188,500	48,515

## Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	1,329,789	1,008,610	1,109,890	510,963
Boston	40,332	.....	327,392	.....
Chicago	2,109,000	1,044,000	991,000	597,000
Duluth	4,148,395	5,120,666	4,986,600	2,587,783
Ft. Wm.	22,034,595	15,929,590	18,417,815	9,475,062
Ft. Worth	553,000	158,200	579,600	342,400
Hutchinson	1,548,800	638,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	174,000	91,000	273,000	63,000
Kans. City	3,774,400	1,577,600	2,350,630	1,984,420
Minneapolis	9,624,000	2,979,000	2,911,500	1,821,000
New Orleans	10,000	20,353	33,014	8,800
New York	3,258,317	799,744	2,810,000	331,000
Omaha	714,808	288,004	331,800	168,100
Peoria	98,400	101,100	146,500	134,100
Philadelphia	224,250	732,737	58,880	86,602
St. Joseph	392,000	145,600	262,400	392,000
St. Louis	730,500	592,500	807,000	697,500
Seattle	861,000	578,200	.....	.....
Superior	2,447,648	1,838,017	1,833,350	627,895
Wichita	1,273,600	1,136,000	844,800	740,800

## 66.2% of U. S. Flax Crop Has Been Marketed

Minneapolis, Jan. 10.—According to our estimate 20,850,000 net bushels of domestic flaxseed have been marketed during the present crop year, of which 560,000 bus. were accounted for in December. This represents 66.2% of the government's final production estimate for the 1941 flax crop of 31,485,000 bus. According to our calculations there remain from five to six million bushels of flaxseed available in our northwestern states to be marketed. How much of this flax will come to market is a question which we cannot answer. It is true that today's prices for flaxseed are bringing out larger shipments from northwestern country elevators and producers than we have seen in some time. In spite of more liberal receipts, cash premiums have also advanced during the past week and spot flaxseed is now selling at 3c to 7c per bushel over the Minneapolis May price.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels, Vice Pres.

## Big Increase in Soy Bean Trading Due to War

While aggregate volume of futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade was at its lowest ebb in history during 1941, trading in soybeans futures leaped upward to total 994,000,000 bus. compared with only 135,000,000 bus. in the preceding year.

This tremendous increase in the volume of sales of soybean futures is accounted for by war developments which forces the United States to obtain a very large part of its fats and oils from domestic sources. Soybeans are a major domestic source of vegetable oil.

Business transactions in the Chicago Board of Trade's soybean pit accounted for 1/6th of the organization's total volume of futures. Here is the record of future sales on the Chicago Board for the last 10 years (in millions of bushels, i.e., 000,000 omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Soy beans	*Total
1941.....	3,798	783	994	6,276
1940.....	5,445	899	135	6,987
1939.....	5,027	1,444	80	7,142
1938.....	5,683	1,495	23	7,497
1937.....	10,889	2,546	27	14,680
1936.....	7,343	1,996	12	10,455
1935.....	7,062	2,219	..	10,175
1934.....	7,500	3,193	..	12,084
1933.....	10,354	3,609	..	15,597
1932.....	8,078	1,497	..	10,006

\*Including oats, rye, and barley.

## Soybean Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	3,065,000	2,549,000	455,000	223,000
Indianapolis	178,500	52,000	106,500	61,500
Minneapolis	79,500	61,500	.....	.....
Omaha	166,500	115,500	.....	.....
Peoria	788,650	216,780	1,250,000	110,199
St. Joseph	111,000	84,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	169,600	12,800	67,200	11,200

## Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	65,854	60,405	.....	.....
Boston	10,000	8,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,404,000	1,332,000	1,767,000	1,337,000
Duluth	123,760	32,707	5,750	140,088
Ft. William	762,903	2,658,826	1,407,748	2,113,334
Ft. Worth	196,000	8,000	16,000	24,000
Hutchinson	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	428,000	154,000	474,000	332,000
Kansas City	284,000	166,000	132,000	58,000
Minneapolis	4,160,250	1,714,500	3,330,000	1,800,000
New Orleans	58,343	6,222	39,793	20,000
New York	31,600	47,506	.....	.....
Omaha	378,000	120,000	418,000	96,887
Peoria	148,600	176,000	37,400	144,000
Philadelphia	5,894	7,876	14,586	5,138
St. Joseph	562,000	500,000	66,000	42,000
St. Louis	332,000	194,000	156,000	144,000
Seattle	100,000	86,000	.....	.....
Superior	.....	87,301	2,100	124,261



# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat																	
	High	Low	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 13		
Chicago .....	133 3/4	106 7/8	126	125 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	128	129 1/2	128 1/2	129	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 3/4	129 1/2	133 1/4	130 3/4		
Winnipeg .....	82 1/2	76 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	79	79	79 1/4	79 1/4		
Minneapolis .....	129	105 1/4	121 1/4	121	121 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	128 1/4	125 1/4		
Kansas City .....	127 1/2	102	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	127 1/4	124 1/4		
Duluth, durum .....	120 1/2	103 3/4	113	113 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	117	117	116 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4	120 1/4	118 1/4		
Milwaukee .....	133 3/4	109	126	125 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 3/4	129 1/2	133 1/4	130 3/4		

## Trading in Grain Futures

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 422,196,000 bus. in December, an increase of 6 per cent compared with November, and an increase of 25 per cent compared with December, 1940, according to the monthly statement issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

Of the total trading last month, the Commodity Exchange Administration reported, wheat accounted for 222,000,000 bus., an increase of 11 per cent compared with November; corn 84,037,000 bus., an increase of 17 per cent; oats 38,698,000 bus., an increase of 27 per cent; rye 32,633,000 bus., an increase of 5 per cent; and soybeans 44,828,000 bus., a decrease of 32 per cent.

The aggregate contracts open in wheat futures on Dec. 31 were 38,805,000 bus., a decrease of 23 per cent during the month. In corn, open contracts were 45,796,000 bus., an increase of 8 per cent; in oats, 12,004,000 bus., a decrease of 23 per cent; in rye, 19,717,000 bus., a decrease of 6 per cent; and in soybeans, 7,039,000 bus., a decrease of 22 per cent.

Increased domestic consumption of corn is expected during future months, say Chicago grain dealers, for production of alcohol for munitions.

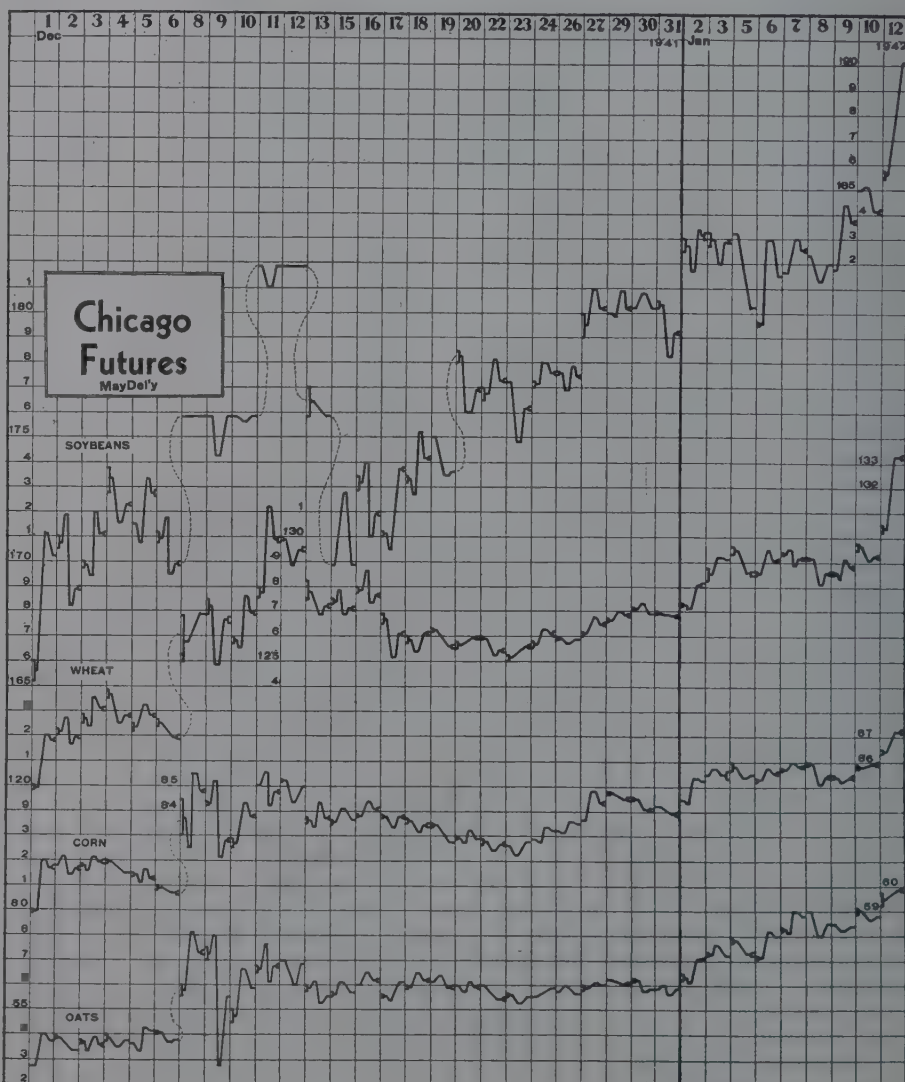
## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
July 12	46,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,061	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,781	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,828	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	48,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733

Galvanized iron guards have been placed over the sprocket wheels on the feed rollers of all federal dockage testing machines used in U. S. D. A. Grain & Seed Division offices to prevent operators from accidentally getting fingers caught between chain and sprocket.

Washington, D. C.—During the first five months of the current crop year, reporting mills ground 204,807,173 bus. of wheat into 44,914,930 bbls. flour, compared with 206,688,870 bus., and 45,370,493 bbls., respectively, in the same period of 1940.—Buro of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.





# Properties of Diversified Elevator Business at Malcom, Ia.

Grouped around its 60 ft. square, one-story brick office building at Malcom, Ia., are the elevator, feed mill and warehouse facilities of the Farmers Elevator Co.

This company has been managed for the last quarter century by Harley B. Booknau. The present properties are the outgrowth of a diversified business in grain, feed, seed, lumber, building material, implements and other farm supplies that he built.

The buildings were designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co. to correlate plant operations, and give farm customers maximum service with minimum effort and minimum cost.

The elevator is a 25,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad structure with full basement and a "T" type workfloor. Its 16 bins are used for both storage, and working bins, and are sufficient in number to keep separate the different qualities of grains as well as the different kinds of grains delivered to the elevator.

Storage was not the primary object of erecting the elevator, since the capacity is augmented by the company's old elevator a block away, now used for storage alone.

The elevator has one lofting leg, driven by an inclosed motor thru a Winters head drive. This leg has large buckets to handle ear corn as well as small grains. It receives grain from grate and trap door covered receiving sinks in the elevator's 90 ft. long driveway, into which the grain is dumped by means of a modern, traveling overhead truck lift. Small grain bypasses a Western corn sheller in the elevator basement. Ear corn passes thru this sheller, and shelled corn and cobs are elevated together to the cupola. A Barnard & Leas corn cleaner separates cobs and husks from the shelled grain, passing the latter to a second leg in the elevator for distribution to bins.

Cobs and husks are spouted to a large cob bin on one side of the elevator; dust to another bin which has a large vent to prevent back pressure of air against the cleaner fan. A back-in driveway under these bins makes loading trucks easy.

Grain shipped is weighed thru a Richardson automatic shipping scale in the elevator cupola, discharging into a long loading spout with flexible tip to reach cars on a side track of the Rock Island railroad.

A diverting valve ahead of the car loading spout makes this scale useful for weighing up the contents of the elevator at inventory time, for loading trucks, and for weighing grain from elevator bins into feed mill bins, other spouts being provided for these purposes.

Most retailed grain is weighed, however, in a 100 bu. hopper scale on the elevator workfloor. Special bins are provided for retail service.

The farm seed handling unit is attached to one side of the elevator and like the elevator, has a full basement, and a number of bins, as well as warehouse space. It has a leg for carrying farm seeds from the basement and from the workfloor to the top of the building for distribution to bulk storage bins and garner bins above machines. The machines are a large seed cleaner, and a machine for treating seed wheat, barley and oats with mercury or copper carbonate dusts.

The feed mill is a separate building, but is attached to the main elevator driveway so that the overhead truck lift in this driveway can be used to serve its receiving pit. The feed mill is connected to the elevator also by a long spout from the elevator cupola, which discharges into a distributor at the top of the feed mill, for transfer of grain in the elevator to feed mill bins. The feed mill has a series

of processing bins to serve its various machines.

A full basement under the mill, and a large workfloor hold machines in unified order so that related processing can be carried on in proper sequence, and separate operations can be carried on without interference.

The heart of the feed mill is the grinder, a Strong-Scott pneumatic attrition mill with two 30 h. p. motors. Ahead of this is a combination scalper and magnetic separator to protect the mill plates, and the final product they prepare. Several bins serve as garnerers for this machine, so that custom work can be kept separate without inconvenience to the farmer.

Oat hulling is done with an Ajax oat huller. Here again a magnetic separator protects machine and final groats from the tramp metal hazard. A service leg carries the groats to a bulk service bin, or to a sacking bin.

In the basement is a corn cracker. Cracked corn from this machine is elevated by a service leg to a grader at the top of the mill building. Spouts from the grader separate the cracked corn into separate bins for fine, medium and coarse.

Mixing is done thru a 2,500 lb. Strong-Scott horizontal batch feed mixer. To make the feed mixing process as nearly continuous as possible with a batch mixer, ground grains and feed concentrates are dumped together into a garner bin over the mixer. While the mixer is operating on one batch of feed, the next is being bulked in this bin. The mixed feed drops from the mixer to a bulking leg which carries it to a bulk service bin, fitted also with a sacking spout.

A special driveway attached to the feed mill protects farm vehicles receiving bulk feeds, custom grinding or hulled oats. Over this driveway is an oat hull bin; next to it are two bulk ground feed bins.

Special Ibberson fittings control gates on bulk service and garner bins, and holds bags for filling at sacking spouts.

Between the grain lofting leg and the meal

leg in the feed mill is a manlift to carry employees between the workfloor and machine and bin floors.

At one end of the feed mill is a warehouse. Here, assembled in orderly manner, is kept the company's stock of concentrate feed ingredients, readily accessible to mill employees.

Electrical controls for the entire plant are assembled on a panel in a separate room. Radiating from this panel are the steel conduits carrying power wires to the motors controlling legs and machines. Dust-tight switch boxes are located at each machine.

The company's 60x60 ft. fire proof office, around which the properties are grouped, incorporates a directors' room, a private office for Manager Booknau (used mainly to house grain testing equipment), a public office, and a merchandise sales room possessed of large display windows. Under the office is a full basement, in which is located a modern heating plant. Just outside the office is the deck of the truck scale; inside, facing a large window that gives a full view of the deck, is the type-registering beam.

## Reduction in U.S.D.A.'s Farm Spending Urged

Brookings Institution has proposed a reduction of \$2,085,000,000 in federal non-defense spending and claims this reduction can be made "without tramping upon essential social services."

Largest cuts proposed are \$625,000,000 and \$615,000,000, respectively, in spending for agriculture and public welfare.

The report stated that while the national income for the current fiscal year has risen to an estimated \$95,000,000,000 compared with a \$60,000,000,000 average for the fiscal years 1935-37, non-defense expenditures are \$200,000,000 greater than the average for the earlier period. Estimated expenditures for non-defense activities this year are placed at \$6,464,000,000 or three times as much as was spent in 1929.

The special Economy Com'te, created by Congress and chairmanned by Senator Byrd of Virginia, did not reach the total in proposed reductions estimated by Brookings. The Byrd com'te's proposed reductions total \$1,131,075,000 but Chairman Byrd has expressed hope that subsequent recommendations will bring total savings to somewhere between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.



Improved Facilities for Conducting an Elevator's Business at Malcom, Ia.



## How to Get New Tires

The grain dealer needing new tires takes his vehicle or the old tires to an authorized inspection point in his town, where he obtains the information as to his eligibility for tires on that vehicle.

The applicant must be able to certify on O.P.A. Form R-1 obtainable at inspection point to the following:

That the vehicle on which the new tire or tube is to be mounted cannot be replaced by a vehicle owned or operated by or subject to the control of the applicant, which is equipped with serviceable tires and tubes and which is not fully employed for one or more of the purposes specified in Section 404 (Eligible Vehicles, page 4 of Regulations).

That the new tire or tube is to be installed at once on a wheel or rim to replace a tire or tube no longer serviceable.

That the new tire or tube, when added to other tires or tubes in the applicant's possession, whether or not such tires or tubes are mounted on a vehicle, does not add up to more than one spare tire or tube of a given size for each eligible vehicle.

That the existing tires or tubes cannot be recapped, retreaded, or repaired for safe use at speed at which the applicant may reasonably be expected to operate, or that such recapping, repairing, or retreading cannot be obtained without inordinate delay.

That the applicant agrees to trade in replaced tires or tubes purchased with any certificate granted him, or if the applicant purchases a tire or tube by mail from a mail order house, that the applicant will within 5 days from receipt of such tire or tube sell the replaced tire or tube to a dealer.

That he does not intend to and will not sell or in any way transfer the certificate issued.

That he intends to and will use the described tires and tubes only for the purposes described in the application.

That he does not intend to and will not sell or otherwise transfer any of such tires or tubes as long as they remain usable, except where sold as part of the vehicle on which they are mounted.

That he does not intend to and will not pur-

## Soybean Inspections in November

Inspections of market receipts of soybeans showed a considerable increase in November, the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service has reported. November inspections totaled the equivalent of 9,835 carlots compared with 6,886 carlots in October, bringing the season's total to 16,721 carlots.

Thirty-five percent of the inspected market receipts graded No. 2 or better in November, 55 percent No. 3 and 10 percent No. 4 and Sample Grade. This compares with 70 percent grading No. 2 or better in October, 29 percent No. 3 and 1 percent No. 4 or Sample Grade. All but 138 cars of the November inspections classed as Yellow soybeans compared with 243 cars for the previous month.

The inspections of soybeans in November included the equivalent of 44 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 53 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, November 1941, in carlots<sup>1</sup>.

Class	Grade				Total	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Nov. 1941	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1941
Yellow	423	3,016	5,304	888	66	9,697
Brown	1	3	1	1	1	4
Black	3	10	35	25	1	74
Mixed	3	14	29	11	1	54
Total	427	3,043	5,371	926	68	9,835
Percent	4	31	55	9	1	100
Total, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	2,468	5,821	7,347	1,003	82	16,721

<sup>1</sup>Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.

chase the described tires at a price in excess of the maximum price established by the Office of Price Administration.

He takes the application form filled out to the office of his Local Tire Rationing Board and requests that a certificate (O.P.A. Form No. R-2) be issued for purchase of tires listed.

(NOTE: A separate Application and Certificate is required for each vehicle. If tires listed must be purchased from more than one dealer, a separate Certificate must be issued for each dealer. This is necessary because a portion of each certificate will be retained by the dealer as a means of replenishing his stocks.)

He takes the certificate to any tire dealer able to supply the tires authorized and buys his tires, turning in his old ones. A certificate may be used to buy from a dealer outside the county or board area, but a certificate must be used within 30 days of date of issue. A certificate is void after 30 days.

Many of the country grain dealers owning and operating their own trucks, can qualify on the following points:

(1) Operating a truck for transportation of fuel. (Sec. 404, [e]).

(2) Transportation of raw materials, and finished products, including farm products and foods (not for the transportation of commodities to the ultimate consumer for personal, family or household use). (Sec. 404, [9]).

## Soy Bean Grading Procedure Changed

O. F. Phillips, chairman of the Board of Review, recently issued directions to all grain inspectors and others possessed of the Grain Inspector's Manual, to make the following change in the Manual:

Item SB 31, pages 9 and 10, Soybean Manual, revised September 1, 1941, provides the method for determining dockage in soybeans by use of hand sieves. Sieve each portion only 15 times instead of 30 times as now provided in the Manual. Also, in the 11th line from the top of page 10 of the Soybean Manual, change the number 30 to read 15.

## Corn Does Not Become Harder with Age

Recent tests made by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station show that there is no appreciable change in the hardness of a kernel of corn from month to month as the winter storing season advances, reports J. L. Robinson, agronomist who was in charge of the work.

Before these tests were made, it was believed that storing conditions might cause a breakdown of the cell walls in the kernels that would affect the palatability and feeding efficiency of the grain. The tests included samples from four different hybrids. Some were subjected to inside conditions and others were stored outdoors. No great change in hardness could be noticed in any case.

## Storage Space in Canada at Peak

Storage facilities in Canada have been tremendously expanded during the year by the erection of annexes throughout the country and at Fort William and Port Arthur.

With a carry-over of 480,000 bushels and a crop of 280,000,000, storage space was not available. The successful completion of these annexes has facilitated the handling of the grain in the country this fall and farmers are now able to deliver all their wheat at country points.

Country elevator storage space has been extended from 232,774,000 bushels capacity to 304,829,106 bushels capacity. Storage facilities at the lakehead have been increased from 92,832,210 bushels to 144,645,210 bushels. Most of this additional storage space is of a temporary nature, but if present plans are adhered to, Canada will maintain a large stock of wheat at all times until this war is brought to a successful conclusion.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## Washington News

The Office of Production Management on Jan. 6 imposed severe restrictions on the manufacture of insecticides and yeast.

Prices of leading farm products Dec. 15, expressed in percentages of parity, included: Wheat 80, corn 72, rice 123, cotton 91, cottonseed 138, milk 106, chickens 96, eggs 89, hogs 98, beef cattle 125, and wool 141.

The Trading With the Enemy Act became effective with declaration of war by the United States against the Axis countries. Sec. 3 (a) of this Act, as originally enacted in 1917, prohibits any one from trading with an enemy unless authorized by the President.

Terms of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act have been extended to Jan. 1, 1947, by Congressional action, which authorizes loans at 85% of parity on 1942 and 1943 crops of cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco, after allowing for other payments.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill to relieve short crop wheat farmers from penalties for planting in excess of their farm wheat acreage allotments. This bill provides that penalties shall apply only to wheat produced in excess of normal production of the farm acreage allotment in the event the actual farm yield is sub-normal.

Under a new Congressional act payment of soil conservation benefits will be made to farmers whose land has been taken over by the government as a part of the national defense program. The same bill makes farmers growing crops on government-owned land eligible for benefits. In either case the farmers must have cooperated with the conservation program in 1940 or 1941.

The War Insurance Corp. has been set up by the government with \$100,000,000 capital to offer protection to property, growing crops, and orchards in the United States and its territories against the hazards of war. Details of the plan are being developed, with the prospect that a premium may be charged to cover losses beyond a stated limit. For the present no application or report is necessary to share in the insurance unless loss occurs.

Maximum Prices have been set on used burlap and cotton bags, by the O.P.A. It is provided that no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver or transfer second-hand bags at prices higher than the maximum prices contracted for or received by the seller for the sale or delivery, during the period between Nov. 15, 1941, to Dec. 6, 1941, inclusive, of second-hand bags of the same type, size, weight, grade, and comparable quantity, to a purchaser of the same general class.

Manufacturers of farm machinery are given an A-3 defense rating by O. P. M. so they may produce new machinery at 83% and repair parts at 150% of the 1940 level. O. P. M.'s steel warehouse order, M-21-b, has been revised with a new classification for bale ties, nails, uncoated welding rod, and wire rope with an A-9 rating, to give delivery at 100% of the amount supplied in the corresponding quarter of 1940, and an allowance of up to 140% where supplies are available.

An Office of Production Management order forbids any manufacturer or processor of fats and oils from buying more than a 90 days supply ahead. About 1,800 kinds of fats and oils are included in the order, including cottonseed oil and lard. Soybean oil and linseed oil are allowed  $\frac{3}{4}$ c above the Oct. 1 price as maximum. Not covered are mineral oils and commonly termed essential oils like lemon, camphor, clove, wintergreen, and citronella. Vegetable oil imports from the far east have been cut off by the Pacific war, and domestic oils are to be conserved to fill vacancies in the national economy left by the imports.



# The Varieties of Barley

By M. E. GRANT, manager barley department, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

There are four commonly designated growing areas in the United States in which certain types of barley are best adapted for both yield and quality. The boundaries of these areas are intangible and fluctuate from year to year according to the season, but in general these regions are separated on a basis of rainfall and temperature. The four areas are:

- (A) Those states north of the Ohio River, extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the northern Great Plains Area.
- (B) The states of the northern Great Plains.
- (C) The southern states.
- (D) The states west of the Rocky Mountains.

In the states east of the Rockies rains occur during the growing season. The northeastern states are characterized by a moderate summer temperature and an ample summer rainfall. This region includes the Upper Mississippi Valley States which constitute the most important barley producing center in the United States, supplying about 50% of the total crop and most of the malting demand. On the northern Great Plains, there is summer rainfall, but the quantity is much less than in the northeastern states, and droughts are frequent. In the southern states, the summers are hot and the winters sufficiently mild for growing winter varieties. West of the Rocky Mountains the rainfall occurs during the winter season, and the crop ripens during hot dry weather. Because of these variations, barleys suited to one area are for the most part not adaptable to the other areas.

The varieties of barley raised in these regions vary primarily according to the chief uses to which the crop is normally applied, the temperature and rainfall conditions, and the character of the soil.

**BARLEY IS USED FOR FOUR MAJOR PURPOSES:** brewer's and distiller's malts, pearled barley, export, and feed. Malting barley has always been attractive to the farmer

because it is a cash crop and because of the premium it brings. However, the malting market is an extremely critical one, and the maltsters' requirements are so rigid that not more than 40% of the crop is acceptable for this purpose; even in years when growing conditions are most favorable. Briefly, the maltster wants a clean, plump, mellow, well-matured barley with firm hulls not easily damaged, and with relatively high diastatic power, these qualifications in addition to the requirements of the Grain Standards Act for the class "Malting Barley." Black barleys, broken, damaged or skinned kernels, or kernels with frayed ends, all are objectionable to the maltster.

Further, the nature of the malting process is such that the kernels must be of one size, of equal soundness. Different types and varieties, even when grown under the same temperature, rainfall and soil conditions, vary in these characteristics. They germinate differently and cannot be malted uniformly when mixed. Consequently, *unless the yield of a particular variety is large enough to supply the maltsters who rely on that region for their barley*, it is generally unsatisfactory in that region as a malting barley.

The result of the maltsters' rigid requirements is that *relatively few varieties are grown and accepted for malting purposes*. The major part of the crop, therefore, even in the malt barley growing areas, is used for feed. It is easier to produce a feed than a malting barley. The farmer is not concerned with diastase, kernel size, popular market variety, or fraying hulls. Securing the greatest possible amount of feed from an acre of land is his only objective.

Barley fits in well with the systems of agriculture practiced in most of the areas to which the crop is adapted. It can be fed to all classes of livestock and is increasing in popularity with the dairy farmer. It is almost the equal of corn as a feed. To serve satisfactorily as a feed the kernels must be coarsely ground or

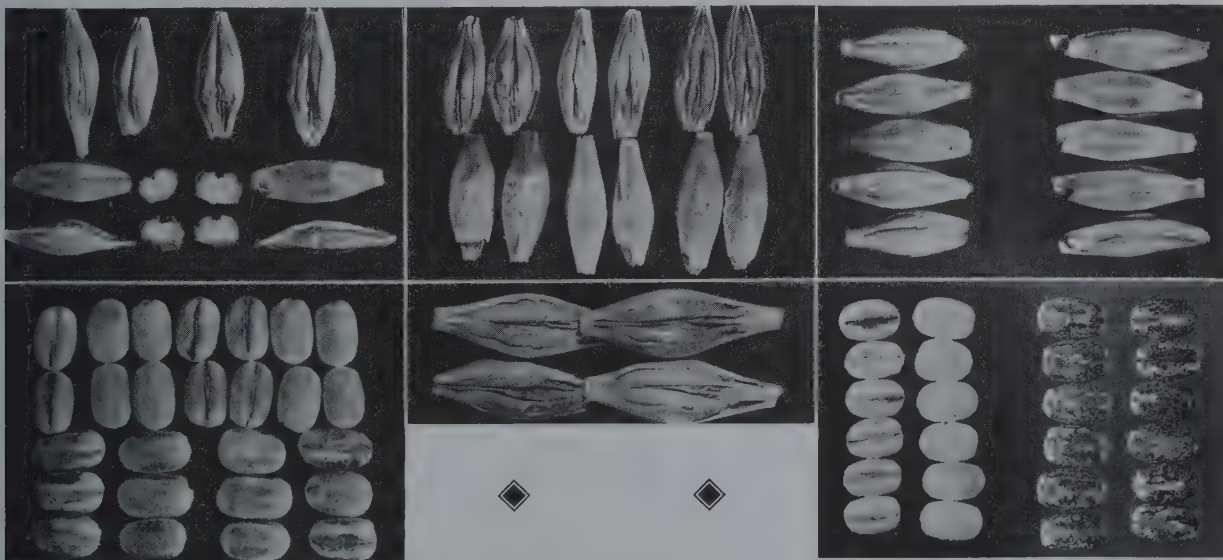
rolled, the latter method being ideal and much used in the western states.

The export markets is confined almost entirely to certain varieties best adapted to the region west of the Rocky Mountains. England furnishes the chief market. (The requirements of barley for pearling are essentially the same as for malting purposes.)

**THE VARIETIES OF BARLEY** now popularly grown in the United States are, almost without exception, selections of strains or hybrids from types which date back thousands of years. It is believed that all types originated in the dim past somewhere in Asia.

There were no barleys here when North America was discovered, but the immigrants apparently always brought their own seed grains which were usually found not well adapted. However, the 6 rowed Scotch barley brought into western New York was well suited to that region. The same was true in the Upper Mississippi Valley, first with Scotch, then with Manchuria and Oderbrucker. These last two varieties, it is believed, were originally identical, both being six-row and rough-awn, with white and bluish kernels. Both were moderately tolerant to summer heat and humidity. While they came from Germany, it is probable that both originally came from Asia, Manchuria more recently. Both were good malting barleys. Selections of best strains, but hybrids have replaced the original strains to eliminate the undesirable characteristics, with the result these selections and hybrids constitute most of the malting barley acreage today. Another introduction was Stavropol, brought by the Russian immigrants who settled in Kansas. Stavropol is a 6-row, rough-awn, blue kernel barley well suited to that area, but not popular for malting purposes.

White Smyrna, a 2-row, rough-awn, white kernels barley was introduced from Turkey in 1901. It is particularly well suited to South Dakota, Colorado, and California. Odessa, a 6-row, rough-awn variety, was brought from Russia in 1914. Trebi, a 6-row, rough-awn, blue kernel variety, was introduced from Russia in 1918. It is a feed barley of exceptional vigor and high yield, grown throughout the Upper Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountain



(Top left) Two row kernels (left half) and six-row kernels (right half) of barley. Top row—side view and cross sections; second row—back view and cross sections showing broader back of the two-row at both ends of the kernel; bottom row—crease side illustrating straight crease of two-row and a long-haired rachilla (lower left kernel) typical of smooth awned varieties.

(Top center) Types of two-row barley (right and left) with Manchuria, six-row type (center). (Top right) Trebi (left), Barbless Wis. 38 (right) kernels. Trebi is characterized by its large size, general twisted appearance of the kernels and a blue color which shows through the hull.

(Bottom, left) Pearls (barley kernels with the hulls removed) of Trebi (top) and Barbless Wis. 38 (bottom). Trebi pearls are usually larger due to the hard texture of the kernel and show a blue color, while Barbless Wis. 38 pearls white unless cut too green.

(Bottom center) Crease side of six-row rough awned barley showing short haired rachillas in the crease attached to base of kernels, typical of rough awned varieties.

(Bottom right) Heat damage (right) and sound kernels (left) in barley pearls. Heat damage appears as a chocolate brown color.



states. Lion, another import from Russia, is a 6-row, smooth-awn, black kernel variety which should be mentioned, for while it is of no commercial importance, it has been used repeatedly in hybridization to improve commercial varieties.

A few selections of varieties have come to be of commercial importance. Minnesota 184, a selection of original Manchuria made in 1918, is a 6-row, rough-awn, white kernel variety. It is superior in yield and malting quality and resistant to disease, but is being supplanted by more recently developed hybrids.

While these importations and strain selections were being made, government and private breeders were beginning to combine the best qualities of these various types to overcome and eliminate problems involved in the natural varieties. Lodging, winter hardiness, yield, feed requirements, malting quality, color, and disease resistance, all involved problems which are approaching solution as the result of the breeding projects. Probably the most important accomplishment of recent years has been the breeding of smooth-awn varieties.

Rough-awn barleys, like Manchuria, Odessa, Oderbrucker and O.A.C. 21, are of harder quality and high in diastatic power which adapted them for distiller's malt rather than brewer's malt. Barleys of the smooth-awn type develop and harvest better, they do not shatter as badly as the rough-awn forms, and they appeal more to the farmer. Lion was previously mentioned as an importation not satisfactory for commercial use. However, it is a smooth-awn variety, and it has been crossed with older commercial varieties to obtain at least four hybrids which are now of great commercial importance.

Velvet, a 6-row, smooth-awn, white kernel variety, was obtained by crossing Manchuria on Lion, and then the segregate on Luth (a Manchuria selection). This variety was released in 1926. It produces a high yield and is of fair malting quality. Glabron, another Manchuria-Lion cross, highly resistant to disease, was released in 1929. Neither one of these, however, are popular with the maltster.

Wisconsin Pedigree 37 and 38, 6-row, smooth-awn, white kernel varieties, were released in 1930. They were crosses of Wisconsin 5 (an Oderbrucker strain) and Lion. It is very mellow and gives the brew a high extract malt which usually is low in diastase. Wisconsin 38 is becoming the most popular and widely used barley in the Upper Mississippi Valley because of high yield, resistance to disease, and good malting quality. Comfort and Short Comfort are other crosses of Manchuria, Lion and Luth grown less extensively in Nebraska and Pennsylvania.

Manchuria and Oderbrucker are now looked upon with favor by the maltster and brewers for brewer's malt. A movement is on foot to increase the acreage of these two varieties.

In the upper Mississippi Valley blue barleys are not favored for malting purposes. The impression is that the color is an indication of steeliness, and undesirable malting quality. This impression appears to be ill-founded, however, for O.A.C. 21, a blue barley of Canada, is fully satisfactory to Canadian brewers and the only American barley that brings a premium on the English market is the blue barley of the Pacific Coast. It is said that when Atlas, a Coast selection, was introduced, the English buyers complained that it was not blue enough. American maltsters continue to demand the whitekerneled varieties, almost without exception.

## Your Costs Are Rising Fast

M. S. Shrock, leading feed dealer at Milwaukie, Oregon, says: "NOW WHAT DO WE DO IN '42? Find out what you have to get for your feeds and other items and GET IT. Don't worry about your competitor. You haven't any except yourself. The fellow down the street is doing his own worrying for himself. ALL your costs will be higher. The

public expects to pay more for the best feeds like everything else. YOU are entitled to a margin of profit. Check your prices and get it. 1942 will treat you right—if you treat your business right."—F.K.H.

## From Abroad

**Ireland** has bought a cargo of Manitoba wheat for shipment early in January at 85c fob steamer.

**India** has lowered the duty on wheat from 24 to 2 cents per bushel on account of rising prices and small stocks.

**Argentina's** exports of wheat for the crop year ending Nov. 30 totaled 2,393,000 tons, a decrease of 1,600,000 tons compared with the preceding crop year, as reported by the National Grain Commission.

**The Egyptian** government has decreed that bread must have only 50 per cent wheat flour, and has taken steps for importations of wheat from Canada and Australia.

**Russia** is expected to concentrate on spring sowing of wheat around Moscow and Smolensk, as a large area of winter wheat territory will be out of production in the Ukraine.

**Argentina** on Dec. 26 had about 107,000,000 bus. of wheat, oats and flaxseed in store, occupying most of the available 125,000,000 bus. of terminal elevator space. With the crop moving the problem of grain storage space is becoming acute.

**Bids** for the construction of 64 grain elevators will be called for by the grain elevators construction department of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. These houses, having a capacity of 150,000 tons will be distributed thruout the country, and will be of three standard types of 5,000, 2,700 and 1,500 tons capacity.

## The Closing of Argentine Exchanges

There have been several meetings of protest regarding the closure of the grain futures markets but it looks as if there will be no alleviation of the decree prohibiting such operations in wheat, linseed and sunflower-seed.

Ostensibly, operations can be effected in maize at the minimum prices, but inasmuch as the Grain Board has been selling the grain in cob at much lower to those who wish to export or who want to use the grain as fuel, there is naturally no demand whatsoever at the minimum level.

To all intents and purposes the markets have been closed and we doubt if all the efforts of interested parties will be successful in re-opening them before the passage of several months. The markets are able to keep open because of the interest they are receiving on their reserves, which is enough to keep their employees on the pay-roll. But it is very probable that, in course of time, many employees will lose their jobs. Meanwhile, the markets are maintaining their excellent cable services, in spite of the lack of operations.

The official decree has put brokers and other middlemen practically out of existence, and many hundreds of clerks and employees must have received marching orders or are about to do so.

The machinery of the local grain trade seems to be under process of destruction, which is an enormous pity. That machinery has taken generations to build and everything possible should be done to keep it in partial function, at least. This war is beginning to have very pernicious effect on Argentina, and, unfortunately, the officials here seem to be only intent on keeping their jobs and perquisites.

Dealers and traders in grain have not taken any trouble to lower their voices when criticizing the latest governmental decisions.—*The Times of Argentina.*

## Wheat Crop Insurance Shows Loss for Third Year

For the third successive year, farmers insuring their wheat crop with the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. against loss from natural hazards have collected more in indemnities than they paid as premiums.

The government pays all of the overhead expense for maintaining its wheat crop insurance program, using the premiums only to pay losses. But the national record shows premiums collected fell short of losses by 3,617,622 bus. in 1941 in spite of the fact that the nation produced its second largest wheat crop in history, a grand total of 961,000,000 bus.

F.C.I.C. second annual report gives total expense of \$4,298,016.83 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, and \$5,730,547.10 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

**Dearborn, Mich.**—A pioneer mill of the Ford Motor Co. at its Highland Park plant has been producing more than 1,000 lbs. daily of a synthetic soybean wool-like fiber for several months. This is the first synthetic wool to be produced from a vegetable source. Its cost is half that of sheep wool. It has natural crimp and high resilience but works best when blended with sheep's wool. Mass production of the new product is expected to begin soon in a new plant here opposite the Ford airport. Most of the early production will be used in upholstery.

## Price Control Bill May Provide for Licensing Business

Washington, D. C.—Although Congress is busy with the war legislation, attention is given to farm and other legislation from time to time. At this time there is the chance that HR 5726 may become law any day. A conference report has been accepted by the House; may be accepted any day now by the Senate. The bill would modify the manner of figuring the excess wheat subject to penalty. The Senate added an amendment which would have permitted the eeding of excess wheat to livestock and poultry, but the conference committee omitted this amendment.

Another bill, S 588, provides for the extension of the authority of the Secretary to make soil conservation payments direct, but there was added an amendment extending the 85 per cent commodity loans for three more years. Both the Senate and House have passed this bill, but in different forms. It will go to conference committee if the Senate does not accept the House revision.

The Price Control bill is still being discussed in Senate hearings after having passed the House in modified form. The House took away from the Administrator the power to license business firms; an attempt is being made to have the Senate put this power back into the bill. There also is indication that the Senate is being asked to limit the ceiling on agricultural commodity prices to parity or 110 per cent of parity, instead of the three-way limitation in the House bill.

It is probable that the USDA will take counsel with grain warehousemen soon, on the matter of re-shipment of stored grain under an enabling law passed in 1940. It is possible that public hearing will be called in some city in the midwest.

Much concern is manifested here over the problem of war risk insurance, which is temporarily provided for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but which is offered for only a limited period by only a few insurance companies. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n office in Washington, on instructions from President S. L. Rice, is working with government and insurance people on the prospects of coverage.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—Roy Lockhead, president of the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., died Dec. 8. He was state vice-pres. of the NHA for Arizona in 1941.

## ARKANSAS

Heber Springs, Ark.—H. H. Stewart's Feed Store was destroyed by fire recently.

Earle, Ark.—The Earle Mill & Elevator Co. sustained a loss from high winds in December.

Heber Springs, Ark.—H. H. Southward, manager of the Red River Feed Co., has been called to defense service, and is now taking special training, after which he will be placed in a defense plant making bombers for the army.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Orland, Cal.—The Capay Milling Co. has been sold by Stephen F. and Nellie K. Baumbauer to G. L. and Nelle H. Roberts.

San Francisco, Cal.—The new home of Korinek Laboratories, manufacturers of "Sunshine Minerals," has been completed. The new building, built and equipped thruout with modern conveniences, has more than 11,000 sq. ft. of available floor space. The capacity of the company has been doubled. C. J. Korinek is president and manager.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Gordon K. Hignell, formerly a clerk in the grain department of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., is in pilot training for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Ottawa, Ont.—The wartime prices board has exempted sales of hay, except at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, from the maximum price regulations of Nov. 1, it was made known Jan. 9.

Ottawa, Ont.—A report advises that final payments on eastern division wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board will be made shortly. Presumably the bulk of this grain would be Ontario winter wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—The end of the year saw elevators at the four British Columbia coast cities, Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert, practically filled to capacity with more than 19,000,000 bus. of grain, mainly wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—Walter Henry Ker, 72, one of the founders of Brackman-Ker Milling Co., died here recently. In 1894 he went into the milling business at Westminster, continuing in it until his retirement in 1919. In 1895 he took over management of the firm here.

Kingston, Ont.—The James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., elevator in process of being razed, burned Dec. 23, cause of the fire unknown. Grain carrying vessels in the vicinity of the elevator were threatened but heavy rain assisted firemen in getting the blaze under control before spreading to other buildings and ships. The elevator contained nothing of value.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Pacific Coast Terminals have paid the city \$12,000 in water lot rentals over and above what should have been the price, the city council recently disclosed. When the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. entered into a 20-year agreement in 1939, the rental of the two adjoining lots leased to the Terminals should have been brought to the figure of the elevator concern.

Winnipeg, Man.—More than 132,000 names of farmers and businessmen in urban and rural districts are on the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's petition calling for a new deal for western agriculture and more signatures are being added daily. It is intended that a delegation of 300 to 400 persons go to Ottawa to present the petition to the Dominion government. To date more than \$32,000 have been collected toward the expenses of the delegation.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange held its customary annual year-end frolic on the trading floor of the exchange, the R.C. A.F. band again leading the members in their farewell gestures for the old year. The party was quieter than in former years, S. A. Searle, president of the exchange, voicing the sentiment of all present when, in his New Year's message he made reference to the many members of the exchange who are in the armed forces and others whose sons are in the service, and urged that all apply themselves diligently to the study of post-war problems. "Our confidence in ultimate victory is firm, but the value of this victory may be lost unless peace for which we are fighting is maintained by sane and sensible treatment of world trade," he said.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. said "Merry Christmas" to its employees, numbering approximately 1,000 in Colorado and five other states with bonus checks which totaled \$100,000. The checks were in keeping with the company's long tradition of sharing its earnings with employees.

## ILLINOIS

Roberts, Ill.—The Roberts Grain Co. recently installed a new scale with 24 ft. deck.

Brighton, Ill.—Well's Elevator installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity.

Guthrie, Ill.—Clayton Thackeray has been employed as manager and operator of the Guthrie Farmers Elevator.

West Newell (Danville p. o.), Ill.—F. S. Davis, who for years has operated the local elevator, passed away recently in Williamsport, Ind.

Highland, Ill.—The Eclipse Feed Mills, Inc., reported a slight amount of damage at its plant caused by high winds Jan. 1.

Edinburg, Ill.—We are installing two electric motors, one 20-h.p., the other 30-h.p., to replace two 20-h.p. fuel burning engines.—Rink & Scheib.

Rochelle, Ill.—The abandoned building that housed Kennedy's Cereal Mills, former local industry, was destroyed by fire the evening of Dec. 20.

Dana, Ill.—James Buckles is new assistant at the Dana Grain Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding Willard Carby who now is employed in Sreator.

Galesville, Ill.—H. J. Flesner has leased his two local elevators to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., the lessee to take possession of the houses by March 1.—J. Mc.

Atwood, Ill.—Dale Traxler recently resigned his position at the Atwood Lumber & Coal Co. and has taken over the managership of the Shonkwiler Mill and feed store.

Rankin, Ill.—James A. Pickard, retired grain dealer, celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary recently on which occasion he was honor guest at celebration festivities arranged by his family and friends.

Peotone, Ill.—The Brandt elevator was sold by auction recently, to E. Esson. Jas. McMahon and Fred Carstens were employed by Mr. Esson to look after business and the elevator has opened for business.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Henry Birr took charge of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. elevator Jan. 1, succeeding William Weidner, resigned. Mr. Birr formerly was associated with the Rollins Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., at Kankakee, Ill.

Urbana, Ill.—John W. Bocock, one time engaged in the grain business here as manager of an elevator, celebrated his 92nd birthday anniversary Dec. 20. Mr. Bocock has been engaged in various business ventures following his work in the grain trade.

Rantoul, Ill.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has leased the two elevators here owned by H. J. Flesner, taking possession on Jan. 1. Harry Baxter, Jr., will manage the elevators, coming here from Indianola where he has been manager of the Federal-North Iowa elevator for the past three years.—J. Mc.

Chester, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co. recently was the scene of a strike called by employees when one of their number was discharged. The mill was closed and the fires were pulled under the big boilers. The office force, because of lack of heat, moved to quarters in the First National Bank building.

Horace (Chrisman p. o.), Ill.—The Stanfield Grain Co., Edgar Watkins, mgr., recently purchased a 30-ton 34x10 ft. concrete deck Fairbanks Scale, with direct reading grain beam, purchased from and installed by the Putnam Scale Co. The company will build an office and make other improvements in the spring.

Decatur, Ill.—The brickwork on the Spencer-Kellogg solvent process soybean oil extraction plant and a bean preparation building is nearly completed and the extraction plants are nearly ready for installation of machinery. The war may cause delay in getting equipment for the new additions to the plant, however, William L. Shellabarger, general manager, stated. It is expected to have the new sections ready for operation in three to six months.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.—The Toberman Grain Co. of National Stock Yards, who purchased the Kellogg Elevator from C. L. Eisinger a few years ago, has sold it to Oscar Brown of Modoc, who will either move it or wreck it.

Springfield, Ill.—The retail sales tax in Illinois has been eliminated on feeds according to an order issued by Gov. Dwight Green Jan. 9. The order exempted from the state sales tax all seeds and livestock feeds that are used by farmers either to raise crops or to feed farm animals and poultry. The ruling held that such sales of feeds are deemed to be sales for purposes of resale of the property which "as an ingredient or constituent goes into and forms a part of tangible personal property subsequently the subject of a 'sale at retail.'" W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, calls attention to paragraph 3, rule 32, which is as follows: "Dealers in feeds are required to maintain accurate books and records showing separately receipts from sales for use or consumption and receipts from sales for resale as defined in this rule." "Now with the promulgation of this rule," Mr. Culbertson says, "you should not include in your December return the amounts received from sales of feed for feeding livestock for marketing or for feeding dairy cattle. In case where return for December has been filed and payment made under protest, copy of the protest should be mailed to us as heretofore, and just as soon as possible our attorneys will take up with the Department the matter of obtaining refund of the amounts heretofore paid under protest by the parties of our two suits. Of the seven lawsuits filed, challenging the legality of the tax, our Association brought two, and we are very pleased with this new ruling."

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Dues for 1942 in the Board of Trade were fixed at \$300, the same as for 1941.

William H. Banks, Inc., has changed its name to William H. Banks, Warehouses, Inc. Percival H. Caris is president.

B. E. Smith, J. Whiting and A. M. Montgomery retired Dec. 31 from partnership in Thomson & McKinnon.

Frank Hagner became a general partner Jan. 1 in Jas. E. Bennett & Co. Frank F. Thompson withdrew from partnership as of Dec. 31.

Price of memberships in the Board of Trade remained unchanged from the preceding week end, at \$200. Posted offers of certificates were at \$350.

Stockholders of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation will meet Jan. 21. Nominees for the 3-year term on the board of governors are Emmett G. Barker, Wm. C. Engel and T. F. Moyleaux.

Board of Trade post, No. 304, of the American Legion recently presented Philip R. O'Brien, president of the grain exchange, and its directors, with a large silk American flag to be placed in the executive offices.

Nat C. Murray, widely known crop statistics authority, has resigned as crop statistician for Jackson & Curtis. During World War No. 1 Mr. Murray was statistician of the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The board of directors of the Northwestern Yeast Co. was increased from five to seven members at the special meeting of stockholders held recently. New directors include Charles B. Hill, Jr., plant superintendent; Herbert B. Taylor, sales and advertising manager, and Hayes MacFarland.

The Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its February meeting on St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14. It will be a combination of associates' and ladies' nights, with entertainment and door prizes.

The Board of Trade Building mortgage interest rate was reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent for the year 1942, the third successive year of the reduction. It will save members of the Board of Trade approximately \$85,000 for the year.

Don Hegwein, assistant to J. F. O'Donohue as traffic manager of Hales & Hunter Co., for 25 years, succeeded to that office following Mr. O'Donohue's retirement. Mr. O'Donohue was dinner guest of transportation representatives and industrial traffic managers Jan. 8.

At a meeting Jan. 7 called by Philip R. O'Brien, pres. of the Board of Trade, of terminal and country elevator operators, millers, bankers, packers and representatives of farm organizations, the handling of loan grain by the government and the outlook for the future trading markets were considered.

The amendment to the rules approved by the Chicago Board of Trade Jan. 6 requires all members of the clearing house of the exchange to own two to ten memberships in the Board of Trade, depending on the number of partners in the firm. As a result the many brokerage houses will have to buy additional memberships.

Roy E. Bard and Lawrence Williams, formerly Chicago partners of Sutor Bros. & Co., and James P. Doherty, formerly a partner of S. B. Chapin & Co., have been admitted as general partners to Clement, Curtis & Co., effective as of Jan. 1. The offices of Clement, Curtis were moved Jan. 1 to the quarters formerly occupied by Sutor Bros., on the ground floor at 134 S. LaSalle St.

The following have been elected to membership in the Board of Trade: Francis H. McKown, in charge of the grain department of the Kansas Milling Co., Newton, Kan.; Louis M. Dumont, Joachim Ginzberg, New York, N. Y.; John F. Fogel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sidney N. Morse, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Preston H. Holliday and William Hales, Winnetka, Ill., and Winfield S. Linn, St. Charles, Ill.

Philip R. O'Brien was re-elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade without opposition at the annual election Jan. 12. He has served in that capacity for the past year. Harvey S. Austrian, president of Rosenbaum Bros., Inc., was named first vice-pres., also without opposition. Harry G. Schaack was named second vice-pres. Newly elected directors include Richard F. Uhlmann, Edward A. Green, Adam J. Riffel, J. Hollis Griffin, Carl E. Bostrom and Albert C. Fischer.

The Chicago office of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., has merged with Shearson, Hammill & Co., effective Dec. 29. Leeds Mitchell is general partner of Shearson, Hammill & Co., which will retain the office of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. in the Board of Trade Building until new quarters are completed at 208 So. LaSalle St., present location and principal office of Shearson, Hammill & Co. Eastern business of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. will be handled by the newly organized firm of Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co., New York.

## INDIANA

Elnora, Ind.—The Elnora Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator is in operation.

Sweetser, Ind.—The Martin Grain Corp. has changed its name to the Martin Grain Co.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Harold W. Grant has been advanced to the post of assistant sales manager of McMillen Feed Mills.

West Middleton, Ind.—Sam F. Wilson is manager of the West Middleton Co-op. Elevator, operated as the Sellars Grain Co., before the recent sale of the business to the Co-operative.

Bluffton, Ind.—Lloyd Stover has resigned as bookkeeper for the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co.

Russaviile, Ind.—The Sellars Grain Co. has installed a new ton feed mixer, motor driven, purchased from Pearson.

Sulphur Springs, Ind.—Wilson Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½-ton capacity with motor drive.

English, Ind.—Joseph Preston Landers, 55, former flour miller, died recently at his home here after a brief illness.—W. B. C.

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-operative Elevator has completed construction of a garage adjacent to the office, size 16x46 ft.—A. E. L.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Decatur Co. Co-op. Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Medaryville, Ind.—The Medaryville Co-op. Co. recently installed a new hammer mill of larger capacity; installation by Pearson.

Thornhope (Oak p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently purchased an electric truck hoist from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Galveston, Ind.—A new hammer mill recently was installed in the Bahler Grain & Feed Co. elevator and the feed mill was remodeled.—A. E. L.

Onward, Ind.—The new office and warehouse at Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator has been completed, size 30x100 ft., with full basement.—A. E. L.

Silver Lake, Ind.—The Silver Lake Elevator recently installed a drag with clutch drive and fan sheller, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Nading Grain & Supply Co. recently gave a dinner party for all employees of its seven elevators in Decatur and Shelby Counties.

Reynolds, Ind.—Brownies Feed Store is stocking up a good line of feeds and will be ready to do custom grinding and mixing in full capacity within 30 days.

Westville, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install new and larger motors on its sheller and cleaner. The latter is being reset to avoid a drag from the elevator.

Curtisville, Ind.—E. E. Simmons recently resigned as manager of the Union Elevator, Inc., at Windfall and accepted the position as manager of the local Standard Elvtr. Co. elevator.

## Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5¼x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Raber, Ind.—The Raber Co-operative Co. recently installed a new 15-ton truck-scale with weightograph; an additional one-ton feed mixer has also been added to feed mill.—A. E. L.

Valparaiso, Ind.—J. D. Claudion has completed the addition to his plant, installing a complete feed grinding and mixing unit. Machinery was furnished by W. W. Pearson.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Ivan Q. Field, manager of the Home Mill & Grain Co., and adjutant of Owen Dunn post, No. 5, American Legion, has been named Civilian Defense director for Posey County.

Goodland, Ind.—The Ownbey feed store and feed grinding business was destroyed by fire along with 5,000 chickens on the second floor of the building when the J. B. Ownbey Building burned Dec. 28.

Carthage, Ind.—Lee Silver, north of Arlington, has purchased the interests of Virgil Ronan in the Carthage Grain Co. Mr. Silver has been chief assistant at the elevator for the last two and one-half years.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, of the Diamond Mills and WPA administrator for the state of Indiana, may seek the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Indiana district.—W. B. C.

Windfall, Ind.—Ross Curless and family have moved here from Walkerton. Mr. Curless, who had been employed at the B. I. Holser & Co. elevator at Walkerton, is manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator.

Curtisville, Ind.—Emmett Simmons, manager of the Standard Elevator, and Mrs. Alice Plummer of Windfall were married New Year's evening. Mr. Simmons formerly was manager of the Union Elevator, Inc., at Windfall.

Whitesville, Ind.—The Chase Grain & Feed Co. is increasing its power service, installing additional machinery and a cracker and grader, and is painting its office and coal sheds. Equipment was furnished by W. W. Pearson.

Judyville, Ind.—Frank Stockton Davis, operator of the Davis Grain Co. elevator and elevators elsewhere, died recently at the Norway Sanitarium in Indianapolis where he was taken on Dec. 18. He had been ill for several months.

Crete, Ind.—Lewis R. Wolford, 76, formerly associated with Claude Aukerman in the grain business here, and later with James Aukerman at North Grove, after which he moved to Kokomo, Ind., died at his home in Greenville, O., recently.

Buck Creek, Ind.—Fern Knochel, manager of the Buck Creek Elevator for the past two years, has purchased a half interest in the elevator from I. B. Wright. The change became effective on Jan. 1. He will continue as manager of the elevator.

Uniondale, Ind.—George and William Pasko, of Markle, who have operated an elevator in connection with the Simpson Grain Co., have disposed of the plant to Bear & Legge, with headquarters at Leipsic, O. Philip E. Legge will manage the local plant and has moved his family here from Leipsic.

Mellott, Ind.—The Mellott Grain Co., owned and operated by Freeman Knowles and his sons, Reed and Milford, recently moved its office to a large brick building north of its old location. In making the change a 20-ton, 24 x 9 ft. Fairbanks Scale with type registering beam was installed, purchased and installed by the Putnam Scale Co.

Gaston, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co., 40,000 bus. elevator is approaching completion. It is 36x36 ft. and will contain 24 bins, 5 legs, modern equipment for cleaning, grinding and mixing. An unusual feature is the moving of the old time stair well to the outside of the building and there installing an iron ladder and a modern man lift, thus utilizing more of the interior for storage. All bearings are anti-friction, and power is transmitted from the 14 motors by Rockwood drives. The house was designed by the Reliance Construction Co.

Elwood, Ind.—John D. Kiefer, manager of the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co., is making extensive improvements at the former Quyles Hatchery he recently purchased.

Evansville, Ind.—Those employees who have been with Inglehart Bros., Inc., for 15 years or longer were honored at a Christmas party given for 340 employees of the company on Dec. 23. Those with 25 years' service records were presented \$100 defense bonds; others with 20 years of service were given an extra week's vacation with pay, and all who had been employed for more than 15 years received a gold emblem.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual dinner meeting and election of officers for 1942 at the Wayne Hotel Monday evening, Jan. 12. There was a round table discussion of local conditions and terminal markets following the election, and an address by Lyman Peck, nutrition expert, McMillen Feed Mills, his subject, "The Chinese Immigrant." Lloyd Rumsyre is sec'y of the ass'n.

Greenwood, Ind.—The Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. entertained more than 100 feed dealers and salesmen at a meeting here Dec. 22. During the morning the company's experimental farm was visited, where feed tests are made on poultry and hogs. After a noon lunch the afternoon was devoted to sales policies and a poultry and hog clinic, when Dr. E. E. Clore, the company's veterinarian, gave a talk. The evening was passed at a night club in Indianapolis.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Orland A. Church, Noblesville Milling & Elvtr. Division of Acme-Evans Co., has moved his headquarters and office here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Raub Elvtr. Corp., Raub, Ind., and Peru Grain & Coal Corp., Peru, Ind., have merged into the Steinhert Grain Co., Inc.

The annual return of gross income tax is due and payable on or before Jan. 31. Each employer must file with the treasury department, Form ss-1a (AOB) on or before Jan. 31. Gross income tax return 11-A should be submitted by each employer or employee to whom they have paid \$1,000 or more during 1941, and accompanied by Form 12-A. Firms and employers must file with the treasury department Form 1096 (Annual Information Return) and attached Form 1099 for each employee they have paid \$750 or more during 1941. This return is due on or before Feb. 15.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Indianapolis grain trade and allied interests are planning a special entertainment program for those who attend the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n banquet the night of Jan. 26. The Ass'n convention will be in session on Jan. 26 and 27. The entertainment com'tee for the banquet consists of Lew Hill, chairman, Willard Hart, William Honeycutt, Dale Phillips and Charles Weirick. The ladies are especially invited to attend. Reservations are limited to 500. Homer L. Chaillaux, director of National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, will give a brief address following the dinner, his subject, "Making America Strong." A floor show provided by the local com'tee will follow, and dancing will be enjoyed later. Every grain dealer, retail feed dealer and miller, whether a member of the ass'n or not, is cordially invited to attend the convention.

#### IOWA

Des Moines, Ia.—The Inland Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Beaver Valley Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Eldora, Ia.—Ed Davis, 83, retired grain dealer, passed away Dec. 29.—A. G. T.

Woden, Ia.—Silas Johnson, manager of Critz & Co., recently underwent an operation at Forest City.

Silver City, Ia.—C. H. Kruse recently sold his grain business to John Waller, a trucker of Malvern, Ia.

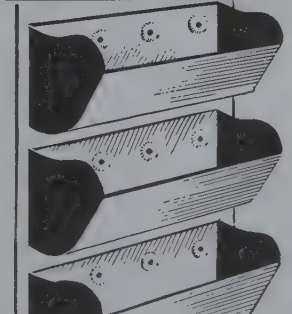
Estherville, Ia.—A new Fairbanks 40-ft., 30-ton Receiving Scale was installed for Greig & Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire gutted the mixing room of Kelley Feeds, Inc., Jan. 8, started when feed sacks were ignited by the furnace.

Exira, Ia.—R. L. Miller recently purchased a new 30-ton Soweigh Scale with wood deck 36x10 ft. and equipped with new style grain beam.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. elevator and annex have been extensively repaired and given coats of aluminum paint by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mineola, Ia.—H. F. Kruse has been absent from duties at his elevator because of illness. While able to be up and around, not yet strong enough to resume his work, Ferdinand Kruse has been pinch-hitting for him at the elevator.



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You can handle as much as 100% more grain with NU-HY Buckets because their modern design carries bigger loads, and permits closer spacing on the belt. They are establishing new records everywhere for efficiency and operating economy.

Use NU-HY Buckets for replacements—no belt or casing changes necessary. Specify NU-HY Buckets for new elevator legs and get maximum efficiency from the start.

"HAMMOND" BUCKETS are also available in all standard types, improved in design and construction. Write for Bulletin and Capacity Analysis Form No. 76.





West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has constructed a building in which a large capacity seed cleaner with 42x60 inch screen has been installed.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—John Weddle, who has served as acting manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., since the resignation of Bill Bottke, has been named manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. will build an addition, 80x90 ft., to its present building, and make extensive improvements on the latter structure.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—R. L. Gifford, formerly in charge of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator and feed store at Norway, has been transferred here, succeeding J. A. Marshall, resigned.

Brooklyn, Ia.—The Fullerton Lumber Co. recently installed a new 15-ton Soweigh Scale. It will have a concrete deck 22x9 and will be equipped with compound weighbeam.

Ralston, Ia.—We have installed a 30-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 10x40 ft. concrete deck and type registering beam. We also have enlarged our office.—W. R. Johnston, mgr., A. Moorhouse Co.

Rensen, Ia.—Tobias Krahler, manager of the Farmers Elevator from 1912 to 1916, and manager of the Western Grain Co. elevator at Oyens from 1909 to 1912, died, recently, at his home at Naperville, Ill.

Walker, Ia.—Frank Takes and T. M. Gardner have dissolved partnership in the Takes & Gardner elevator. Mr. Takes has bot Mr. Gardner's interest in the business and will continue to operate the elevator.

Thornton, Ia.—Pete Wonsmos, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co., and a friend went to Canada early this fall and bagged a moose. On Dec. 2 they served it to the local Legion Post group.—Art Torkelson.

Ida Grove, Ia.—A district rural discussion contest was held here at the high school the evening of Jan. 6 under the sponsorship of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa. D. E. Edison, sec'y, was in charge.

Norway, Ia.—Thieves attempted to rob the Norway Grain Co. elevator safe early Dec. 21. The safe was broken into, but its contents were not disturbed, the thieves evidently being scared away before completing the robbery.

Norway, Ia.—Elmer Berg, who has been in charge of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Armstrong for the last two years, has been transferred here to replace R. L. Gifford. Mr. Gifford was transferred to Rock Rapids.

Shambaugh, Ia.—The local flour mill recently purchased by Dr. Jennings of Corning and Jay Bliss from J. M. Pfander, will be operated as the Excello Branch Mills, No. 2. In addition to the past products of the mill they specialize in Excello Feeds. An underground tank has been installed for molasses storage.

Sloan, Ia.—Howard Thompson, a recognized authority on nutrition and livestock and poultry feeding, raising and grading, addressed persons attending a meeting held at the Sloan Theatre the evening of Dec. 22 under the auspices of the Farmers Cereal Co. of which T. N. McElwain is manager. Lunch was served after the talk.

Hayfield, Ia.—Complete new motor equipment has been installed in the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work. The elevator has been operated with a gas engine. These changes enable the owners to electrify their plant due to the fact that a high line was brought into the town to serve this particular point.

Independence, Ia.—The Independence Produce Co. will open a livestock and poultry feed mixing business as soon as repairs on the freight depot and adjoining elevator it purchased, are completed. A new building is under construction between the two, making one unit for the feed department, and proper grinding and mixing machinery will be installed there.

Sac City, Ia.—The Wilson Rininger Corn Co. entertained its dealers and their wives as guests at a company dinner and program at the Park Hotel the evening of Dec. 16. Sixty persons were present, and the program included group singing, other music, and an illustrated talk on the new development of hybrid corn by S. G. Turner of Pontiac, Ill., general manager of the associated Pfister Growers Ass'n.

## KANSAS

Niles, Kan.—The Niles Elevator celebrated its 40th anniversary Dec. 21.

Barnes, Kan.—Barnes Co-op. Ass'n installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller.

Sublette, Kan.—A 12x24 ft. frame addition has been added to the Co-operative Grain Dealers Union office.

Montezuma, Kan.—Henry X. Smith installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Wichita, Kan.—Total receipts of wheat in Wichita during 1941 aggregated 16,879 cars as compared with 14,693 in 1940.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Earl Krankenberg recently resigned as traffic manager for the Wolf Milling Co., to enlist in the navy.

Gypsum, Kan.—Bert Heshner has opened a feed store here and will handle a full line of sack and bulk feeds, grain and hay.

Salina, Kan.—Fire early Jan. 3 seriously damaged the detached brick warehouse and office building of the Western Star Mill Co.

Walnut, Kan.—Arden Shoenig is in charge of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Leonard Vance who now is employed at Parsons.

Independence, Kan.—The offices of the Elk Valley Alfalfa Mill have been remodeled and a new lighting and heating system installed.

Manhattan, Kan.—A convention of feed dealers and manufacturers was held here recently under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

Washington, Kan.—L. M. May, formerly of McPherson, is the manager of the Washington Co-operative Elevator, with Harvey Randall as his assistant.

Herington, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, has leased the Barnsdall Filling Station and Bulk Plant which will be operated in connection with its grain elevator.

Morrowville, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, has leased its elevator to the Morrowville Grain & Coal Co.; both elevators to be operated in connection with Continental Grain Co.

Larned, Kan.—Managers of Co-operative elevators, delegates from Pawnee, Edwards, Stafford, Barton and Finney Counties, attended a meeting here recently when elevator problems were discussed.

Garden City, Kan.—Finishing touches have been completed on the new office building of the Co-op. Elevator, started last spring. The building is entirely fireproof, constructed of brick with a concrete roof and vault. The old office was razed and the site converted into a loading dock.

Bremen, Kan.—Henry Duever, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., recently resigned after 18 years service, retiring to his farms. He has been succeeded by Edward Brenneke of Bremen.

Dunlap, Kan.—The H. W. Clayton elevator was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Dec. 1. A small amount of wheat, kafir and alfalfa stored in the structure also burned. The office and scale were saved.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Headquarters of the Kansas Farmers Co-operative Ass'n were moved Dec. 15 to 101 West Fifth St., F. D. MacCammon, sec'y, has announced. The ass'n will operate a filling station at the new address.

Dodge City, Kan.—Petitions are being circulated in more than 20 counties in southwest Kansas by farmers and businessmen asking congress to amend the A.A.A. regulation requiring that volunteer wheat be plowed under.

Tonganoxie, Kan.—The Tonganoxie Elvtr. Co. held the formal opening of its elevator recently. It is estimated 1,000 persons called there during the day, receiving gifts and enjoying pancakes with butter and syrup, and coffee.

Smith Center, Kan.—W. G. Henrichs recently resigned as manager of the Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr., effective Jan. 1, to accept the vice-presidency of the First National Bank. O. Willard Kershaw was selected to succeed him as manager.

Cedar Point, Kan.—I am moving to my farm here and will be out of the grain and feed business for myself, but my sons, Harvey and Fred, will operate the old mill we formerly owned, for Mr. Crofoot as a feed and grain business.—Arnold Brunner.

Morganville, Kan.—The Gordon Mark Elevator recently installed two feed grinders and new electric motors. Four bins were constructed. L. B. Allen, manager of the elevator, stated a feed batch mixer also will be installed. Custom grinding and mixing will be specialized in.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Eugene D. Lysle, 70, president of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., was found dead in his bed when members of his household went to his room to summon him to breakfast the morning of Dec. 1. He had retired the evening before apparently in his usual good health. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

Great Bend, Kan.—R. W. Schinzer retired as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., recently, because of ill health, and has been succeeded by Herbert Shallenberger of Larned. Mr. Schinzer had held the position for 24 years. Mr. Shallenberger had been employed by the Pawnee County Co-op. Elevator for 15 years, the last several as assistant manager.

Glasco, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell elevator and the Morganstern & Pyle elevator were entered by thieves recently, but little was taken from either place. C. L. Low, manager of the Morganstern & Pyle elevator reported the loss of a small radio; H. S. Woodward, manager of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell elevator said less than a dollar in change was taken.

Mankato, Kan.—O. E. Loomis, who has managed the Mankato Grain Co. elevator since it was built, has sold his interest to Eberhart-Simpson of Salina. Lester Lawrence of Clyde is the new manager. Mr. Loomis and his son, Raymond, operated the elevator together, but following Raymond's employment in an airplane factory at Wichita, Mr. Loomis found he could not take care of the elevator and his other business interests also.

Junction City, Kan.—Lloyd Morrison of Roxbury, Kan., owner of elevators in western Kansas, recently purchased the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., announcement of the sale made by A. P. Hatten, sec'y-treas., of the corporation. The property consists of a large grain elevator, service station, sales barn and about 5¼ acres of ground. The property will be used by Mr. Morrison in connection with his work of supplying oats and other grain at Fort Riley, for which service he has the contract.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS  
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Garnett, Kan.—A feed mill on the C. C. Cammann farm one-half mile southeast of here burned recently. Two feed grinders and five electric motors were among the equipment destroyed. Mr. Cammann stated he will rebuild at once. In the meantime the Kansas City Feed Mills will handle his grinding and orders will be filled as usual.

Wichita, Kan.—The fly-by-night truck operator no longer will find it easy to evade regulation in Kansas, a fact demonstrated by the recent arrest and fining of Chester Mobley, Arkansas lumber gypsy, in Sedgwick County. Mobley bought the lumber at a mill near Blue Mountain, Ark., where he lives, and to reduce the amount of the tonmile tax charged in Kansas, traveled west thru northern Oklahoma and entered Kansas at South Haven, with a load of approximately 10 tons. Stopped by a highway patrolman at the southern edge of Sedgwick County, Mobley at first claimed he had an order for the lumber from a Kansas merchant. Told in that case he was hauling for hire and therefore was guilty of violating the state law requiring for-hire carriers to have a permit from the Kansas Corporation Commission, he then said he owned the load in his truck. That admission made him a gypsy peddler guilty of violating the state itinerant merchant law, since he had no itinerant merchant's license. Taken before Judge Clair Robb of the Wichita city court, he was fined \$25 and \$9 costs when he pleaded guilty to the violation.

## KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—Charles H. Karns, 77, former member of the Henderson Grain Co., died recently at Los Angeles, Cal.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—Amos Yaeger, 81, retired hay and grain dealer in business here for more than half a century, died Dec. 17 at a convalescent home. He had been ill two years.—A. W. W.

Maysville, Ky.—The H. E. Pogue Distillery Co., has filed amended articles of incorporation increasing capital stock from \$100,000 to \$400,000. The company was formed some years ago to rehabilitate and operate a former well-known plant and started production in the closing weeks of 1935.—A. W. W.

Paducah, Ky.—Only the smoking remains of the Edward C. Hawkins Co. grain elevator remained following a fire the night of Dec. 22 which for a time threatened the Paducah wholesale district. An adjoining building owned by Sunshine Stores, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., was damaged.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Needing cash to finance war efforts, Uncle Sam has launched a propaganda campaign in Kentucky against moonshiners who cheat the government of \$4 on each gallon of illicit liquor they produce. Posters 15x18 inches pointing out that sugar is "the life-blood of illicit distilling" were distributed by the Alcohol Tax Unit to wholesale dealers in sugar thruout the state and to retail grocers in the areas where stills are thickest. The A. T. U. asked dealers to co-operate by refusing sugar to known moonshiners, and to take the automobile license numbers of purchasers of large quantities suspected of illicit liquor activities.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Richard Bean, former banker and flour miller, has gone to Washington as senior business analyst with the Office of Emergency Management, most of his work to be in connection with the fixing of prices on corn, wheat, feed and grain products, based on 28 years of experience in the milling industry. Mr. Bean starting as a stenographer with the Ballard & Ballard Co., became an official of that company, and left it to become president of the Louisville National Bank & Trust Co., which later merged with the Louisville Trust Co., of which he was president up to the crash of the Banco Kentucky Co., and associated banking interests. He later was connected with the Red Bank Milling Co., Knoxville; and Washburn Crosby Co., Louisville division. More recently he has been handling some local defense work in executive capacities.—A. W. W.

## LOUISIANA

Alexandria, La.—Houston Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire Dec. 19, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss was estimated at \$7,000; insured.

Rushton, La.—The Purina Mill & Elevator Co. has selected Rushton as the site for a distribution plant. B. H. Bainwater will construct the building, to be located south of town near the Rock Island railroad. The plant will be constructed so it may be converted into a regular producing mill later, it was announced.

## MARYLAND

Taneytown, Md.—The Reindollar Co. plant was badly damaged by fire Dec. 21.

Baltimore, Md.—The following have been nominated for directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, to serve for three years, succeeding a similar number whose terms will expire automatically: Eugene Blackford, Joel M. Cloud, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. Adam Manger and Harry E. Morrison. The election for directors will be held Jan. 26.

## MICHIGAN

Montague, Mich.—The Engemann Feed Store was destroyed by fire recently.

Cass City, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has installed an electric eye sorter.

Rochester, Mich.—The Rochester Elevator Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Brighton, Mich.—An exposure fire damaged the elevator owned by A. C. Stewart & Sons on Dec. 23.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortright Milling Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Lawton, Mich.—The E. Beam & Son mill and feed and coal business has been sold to Fred and Clark McWilliams of Decatur, possession given Jan. 1. Fred McWilliams is a member of the firm of C. E. Wickett & Co., Decatur, feed and coal business. His son, Clark, will have charge of the local business.

Howard City, Mich.—Voluntary restitution of back wages to 31 employees of the Hammer-slag & Tinkham elevator, amounting to \$855.55, was made recently, Harry A. Reffin, supervising inspector of the wage and hour's division's Michigan headquarters in Detroit, reported. Restitution followed a study of the elevator's records and operation by a division inspector. Settlement of the Howard City case further clarified application of the fair labor standards act to bean elevator operations in this area, it was said following the pointing out of inadvertent violations of the law as it applied to the Howard City unit, bringing out points applicable to other elevator operations thruout Michigan bean territory, the division report concluded.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new feed mixer, one ton capacity, Mgr. Lawrence Stewart has announced.

Cass City, Mich.—Fire of undetermined origin Dec. 26 damaged the interior of the office building of the Farm Produce Co., operators of the local elevator. The blaze was extinguished before it reached the elevator structure.

## MINNESOTA

Goodhue, Minn.—An attrition feed grinder has been installed in the Goodhue elevator.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has purchased a new corn sheller.

Marshall, Minn.—Western Grain Men will hold their monthly meeting here on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Meriden, Minn.—The Meriden Grain Co. recently installed a new and larger feed mixer at the elevator.

Boyd, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mills Co.'s elevator has been given a coat of paint by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Winger, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. reported an electrical break down that occurred at the plant Dec. 30.

Eden Valley, Minn.—Fire originating from an overheated stove damaged the office of the Ben Garding elevator Dec. 23.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Kellogg Grain Co. recently installed a new Fairbanks Scale, 15 ton capacity. Work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Aitkin, Minn.—The Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., has opened a new feeds and seed store with Earl L. Groves, formerly of Milaca, as manager.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a new Strong-Scott Man Lift in the east elevator. The J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has plans underway to build an elevator of from three to 6 million bushels grain storage capacity.

Chatfield, Minn.—C. P. Caw has purchased the feed and grinding business operated for several years by Egge & Son. He will handle the Purina line of feeds.

Waseca, Minn.—A 30x60 ft. building, of block construction, is being constructed to be used for storage and garage facilities for the Fretham Implement & Feed Co.

Fairfax, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has installed a new leg and made other repairs including the ironing of the elevator and warehouse for the Eagle Roller Mill Co.

Danube, Minn.—Eugene F. Grunert, 81, died recently. He was one of the founders of the Farmers Elevator, holding the office of president for all but 15 years since its organization in 1906.

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**OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER**  
**The Drier Without a Boiler**  
 ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE  
**THAT'S ALL**  
 MANUFACTURED BY  
**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
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Duluth, Minn.—Geo. P. Harbison as floor broker and the Harbison Grain Co. as commission merchant were suspended Dec. 31 for 90 days by the Sec'y of Agriculture under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Morgan, Minn.—New roofs were put on the grain elevator and warehouses here for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. and the whole structure was given two coats of paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Kenyon, Minn.—The buildings of the Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co., which included the two elevators, two feed mills and warehouses, were given a coat each of blue lead and aluminum paint by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Machinery for the manufacture of cereals and rolled oats being installed at the Peterson-Biddick plant is expected to be ready for operation early this month. Carl E. Leon, manager, said the plant would go on a 24-hr. basis when the new machinery installations are completed.

Worthington, Minn.—Work on the addition to the Farmers Co-operative Co. plant here is nearing completion. Two stories high, the addition, to the south and west of the main plant, has been created by adding 25 ft. to the old one-story warehouse, and erecting a second floor over the whole site, 22 ft. wide by 60 ft. long. Both floors will be served by a sack elevator, permitting the handling of heavy loads with two-wheel freight trucks.

Renville, Minn.—Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular meeting Dec. 8 in the Revilla Theatre, the president, J. W. Brenner, presiding. Art Larson in a talk on "Bugs" covered the matter of grain handling and the control of pests fully. The new seed tag law was discussed by C. W. Krusemark, Weed and Seed Control Division, Minnesota Agr. Dept.; C. B. Harris of the Supervisor's Office spoke briefly on matters pertaining to the matter of handling grain, and the matter of grain truckers and licensing of truck buyers of grain. Oscar Olson, president of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, and a member of the broadcasting com'te of the ass'ns, made an appeal for elevator subscriptions to the broadcasting fund. He spoke also on the shipping of C.C.C. corn out of country elevators, and the new interpretations of the Wage and Hour Law as it affects the country elevator. Dinner was served in the dining room of the Methodist Church before the meeting.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

W. Howard Chase, Washington, D. C., has been appointed director of General Mills, Inc.'s department of public services.

H. C. Kurth, of the Wisconsin Malting Co., Milwaukee, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Robert P. O'Brien, Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been appointed vice-president, commercial feed division, of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. He will assume his new duties at the company headquarters here Feb. 1.

The Fruen Milling Co. closed its oat mill from Christmas to New Year's for its seasonal overhauling. The two diesel engines in the power plant were tuned up for an anticipated heavy run after Jan. 1.

E. C. Warner, 77, pioneer linseed oil manufacturer here, died at his home in Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 5. Until his retirement 10 years ago he was president of the Midland Linseed Oil Co., a firm he helped to found.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n will meet Jan. 20 instead of Jan. 13, the postponement made in order to allow members to attend the annual convention of the Northwest Retail-Feed Ass'n at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 12-13. The Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n meeting will start with a dinner at 6:30 p. m. at the Curtis Hotel.

#### MISSOURI

California, Mo.—A warehouse of the M.F.A. Co-operative Ass'n was severely damaged by fire on Jan. 2.

Dutchtown, Mo.—Fire destroyed a warehouse operated by the Capte County Milling Co. and a small amount of wheat it contained, Dec. 12.

Higginsville, Mo.—New members recently enrolled by the Missouri Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co., Butler, Mo.; Galloway Grain Co., Elsberry, Mo.; Roberts-Davis Cotton & Grain Co., Matthews, Mo.; Weston Milling Co., Weston Mo.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. H. Baumgartner, president of R. H. Baumgartner & Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club at the annual dinner meeting held at Hotel Statler Dec. 16. Julius Schuermann, manager, Producers Grain Co., was named vice-pres., and W. B. Christian, sec'y-treas. Mr. Christian has held that office for the past 25 years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Severe losses because of speculation in grain futures market were cited by attorneys for the Fox Grain Co. as one of the reasons the concern could no longer continue in business, in a petition for its dissolution filed in Circuit Court recently. The company was founded in 1938 as an affiliate of the C. B. Fox Co. of New Orleans, La. Its total liabilities were listed as \$2,269; unadmitted claims, \$1,400; assets, \$2,729 in cash.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

George A. Booth of Chicago has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from J. A. White, deceased. No consideration was involved.

Gerald Chase, assistant to F. C. Greutker in the Cereal By-Products Co. office here, became a petty officer second class, yeoman, in the Naval Reserve Dec. 26. He will be stationed here for the time being.

Edmund Marshall of the Shannon Grain Co. was elected president of the Kansas City Grain Commission Men's Ass'n for 1942 at the meeting held Jan. 3. Warren Root of the Root Grain Co. was elected vice-pres.; Hearne Christopher of B. C. Christopher & Co., was named sec'y-treasurer.

R. M. Tyler was elected president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n at the annual election Jan. 6. D. B. Tilson was chosen vice-pres.; directors elected: L. H. LaForge, B. F. Tyler, Jr., R. E. Huffine. J. P. Campbell, J. M. Hall and Herman Oelschlaeger were named an arbitration com'te.

Directors of the Grain Clearing Co. were selected Jan. 6 as follows: W. B. Young, T. A. O'Sullivan, R. E. Swenson, H. F. Spencer. Carryover directors are P. D. Bartlett, E. E. Klecan, J. F. Leahy. The three men receiving the highest number of votes will serve two years and the fourth one year.

The Midland Flour Milling Co. has made voluntary restitution of \$5,294.23 in back wages and overtime to 14 employees, Walter W. King, regional director of the wages and hours division of the department of labor has announced. Eight of the recipients were employed in the North Kansas City mill, five in the Newton, Kan., mill and one in the Blackwell, Okla., mill.

Gunnard A. Johnson of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade Jan. 6, without opposition, Frank B. Clay having withdrawn from the race. Roy E. Swenson was named first vice-pres., automatically succeeding to the post from that of second vice-pres.; E. E. Klecan was elected second vice-pres. Harold A. Merrill led the ticket for directors. Other successful candidates were: J. K. Christopher, H. L. Robinson, R. E. Larson, Stanley G. Cronin and J. C. Brackett. Carry-over directors are E. R. Jensen, R. H. Sturtevant, F. J. FitzPatrick, D. C. Bishop, Warren Root and E. F. Merrill. Those elected to the arbitration com'te: L. J. Byrne, Jr., C. S. Hopper, J. L. Young, Frank Kane, Dewey E. Walter. Officers will be installed at the next regular meeting, Jan. 14.

#### MONTANA

Park City, Mont.—The Park City flour mill has been purchased by B. B. Hageman, operator of the Hageman elevator in Laurel. The mill, which had been in operation more than 25 years, closed several months ago. Mr. Hageman is undecided as to what disposition will be made of the property.

Dillon, Mont.—Fay Erwin has sold the Montana Mercantile Sales Co. business and holdings to a new firm which started operations in December as the Dillon Feed & Seed Co. Associated in the new company are Harry Andersen, formerly with the Elliott Seed Co. at Billings, and Foley Waters, formerly manager of the Power-Townsend Elevators at Helena. In addition to operation of the elevator and the



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feed and seed business the company will continue the wholesale business formerly handled by the Montana Mercantile Sales Co., and plans the installation of a steam roller for rolling grains for the manufacture and sale of livestock feed on a large scale. The elevator here is the only one in Beaverhead County and the largest in Southwestern Montana serving an extensive agricultural area. Mr. Erwin will devote his full time to looking after interests of the Erwin company. Mr. Waters and Mr. Andersen will move their families here.

## NEBRASKA

Oakdale, Neb.—Burdette Boyes, owner of the Oakdale Mill, died recently.

Beatrice, Neb.—G. C. Wiebe is the new manager of the Black Bros. elevator.—J.

Gering, Neb.—We recently have added a large storage room to our plant.—Gering Elevator.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant recently.

Ogallala, Neb.—The Ogallala Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Lanham, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. has just completed the construction of coal and feed warehouses in connection with its grain elevator here.

Stella, Neb.—C. B. Haymart of Arapahoe is new manager of the Stella Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Haymart has had 16 years' experience in the grain trade.

Madison, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. renamed F. J. Sixta manager and elected August Besk, pres.; W. H. Frey, sec'y-treas.—R. R. J.

Tekamah, Neb.—Alonza Russell, 23, who was employed at the Farmers Elevator with his father until illness overtook him, died in an Omaha hospital Jan. 6.

Greenwood, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n at its annual meeting declared a substantial dividend and voted to purchase 11,000 dollars worth of defense bonds.

Omaha, Neb.—John C. Ackerman, 60, sec'y-treas. of the Mid-West Grain Co., died Jan. 9 at his home here. He had been a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange for many years.

Davey, Neb.—Fire recently destroyed the office of the Davey Co-operative Grain Co. Firemen from Lincoln and Ceresco prevented the flames from spreading to the elevator.—R. R. J.

Omaha, Neb.—The 1942 convention of the Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents will be held here Apr. 9, 10, and 11 instead of Apr. 2, 3, and 4 originally chosen. Paul H. Christensen, president of the society, has announced.

Omaha, Neb.—Official opening of the new Ralston-Purina mill will be held Jan. 15, a full dress affair with W. H. Danforth, St. Louis, board chairman, and other officials attending. Informal opening took place Jan. 5. W. R. Arends is manager of the plant.

Fremont, Neb.—Thos. A. Roach, formerly associated with the Missouri state grain inspection department, has taken over grain inspection duties here as chemist, analyst and manager of the grain inspection department sponsored by the chamber of commerce as trustee.

Turlington (Dunbar p. o.), Neb.—A. B. Wilson, grain firm of Nebraska City, is raising its local elevator, purchased in 1922 from the Duff Grain Co. R. W. Nosky, manager, stated it will not be replaced. The elevator had been kept open only occasionally the last few years.

Nemaha, Neb.—The Nemaha Elevator, owned and operated by Frank Heskett, recently was sold to the Uhlmann Grain Co. of Kansas City. Jay Burns, who was employed by Mr. Heskett, will remain in charge of the business. Mr. Heskett is retiring to devote more time to his farming interests.

Harbine, Neb.—Diedrick J. Ommen, 70, who managed elevators at Shea and Harbine, died Dec. 11 in a Fairbury hospital.—R. R. J.

Stuart, Neb.—Stanley Cobb, operator of a feed store, was slugged over the head by an unidentified assailant in an attempted robbery the evening Dec. 20, when he was in his scale house adjoining his store. Cobb saw the assailant's up-raised arm just before the blow, and was able to dodge its full force. The attacker was frightened away before he accomplished the robbery.

Harvard, Neb.—Eugene McCauley of Hastings and Donald Bell, sentenced to 30 days in county jail, and costs, on a charge of stealing barley, may stand trial later for more serious charges, it is said, records of sales Nov. 13 to the Phillips Grain Co., and Nov. 14 to the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here having been uncovered. The barley was stolen from the Mrs. Myrtle Moore farm, it is charged.

Lincoln, Neb.—Wisconsin Jan. 2 lifted quarantine regulations under which the importation of hay from Nebraska has been banned since Dec. 15, 1941. The ban still applies, however, to eight counties, Banner, Box Butte, Dawes, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan and Sioux. The quarantine had been invoked by Wisconsin upon suspicion of the presence of the alfalfa weevil in Nebraska hay.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Myron Eastwood, formerly in charge of the Providence, R. I., office of Washburn Crosby, has been made manager of the company's local office.

Providence, R. I.—The local office of Washburn Crosby, eastern division of General Mills, was closed Jan. 1 and Myron Eastwood now will devote his full time to the Boston office of which he was made manager recently.

Boston, Mass.—Herbert L. Hammond of the Charles M. Cox Co., died Dec. 17. Mr. Hammond had served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n for a number of years and was a regular attendant at the conventions of that organization.

Bow (Concord p.o.), N. H.—Merrimack Farmers Exchange held the formal opening of its new \$250,000 feed grinding and mixing grain mill Dec. 10. The Exchange has grown from an original investment of \$17,000 to a company now capitalized with a half million dollars from 1,300 stockholders in five counties—Merrimack, Strafford, Belknap, Hillsboro and Rockingham.

## NEW YORK

Apulia, N. Y.—An exposing fire on Dec. 22 caused slight damage to the warehouse of the Farmers Syndicate, Inc.

### BUFFALO LETTER

Max F. Cohn, president of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., has been appointed one of the wardens in the Buffalo defense program.

The new plant of General Mills, Inc., which was badly damaged by fire on Feb. 15, 1940, now is concentrating on the production of Cheerioats, a new cold cereal processed from oats and packaged by automatic machines.

Grain elevator capacity increased 9,000,000 bus. in Buffalo during the last year. Cargill, Inc., completed a 6,000,000-bu. elevator; G. L. F. is building a 1,000,000-bu. elevator and Standard Milling Co. built a 2,000,000-bu. addition to its elevator.—G. E. T.

The Supreme Court hearing for the reorganization proposal of the Marine Elevtr. Co., owner of a grain elevator at the Buffalo River near So. Michigan Ave., has been set for Jan. 21. The plan provides for purchase of the Marine unit by a new company.—G. E. T.

## NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Dougal MacGregor, concentrates department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. in Portland, Ore., for the past several years, has been transferred to New York, taking up his new duties Jan. 1.

The New York Produce Exchange building authorities have taken quick action for protection against enemy air raids in the interests of its occupants, a notice outlining such precautions and calling upon tenants to volunteer as floor wardens, revealed.

Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co., has been organized, headed by Richard F. Babcock, who has been senior partner of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., and Charles R. Gay, senior partner of Whitehouse & Co. The firm will handle the eastern business of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., whose Chicago office has merged with Shearson, Hammill & Co.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Dunn Center, N. D.—Eldon Flieger, formerly of Garrison, is new manager of the Occident Elevator.

Mayville, N. D.—The Mayville Milling Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder with motor drive.

Balfour, N. D.—Vernon Hage, 30, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elevtr. Co. elevator, died recently as the result of exposure to cold.

Buxton, N. D.—Ole L. Olson was elected president of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, succeeding D. L. O'Connor of New Rockford.

Fordville, N. D.—Frank Dougherty has taken over the management of the Osborne-McMillan elevator, succeeding Guy Ridgway, who became manager of the Fordville Co-op. elevator.

Ellendale, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-operative elevator is practically completed. The 30,000-bu. structure is of crib construction and was built adjacent to an elevator formerly owned by the co-operative. A grain cleaner to do custom cleaning will be installed.

Perth, N. D.—Fire destroyed the Riebe Grain Co. elevator the evening of Dec. 14. Building and contents were a total loss. Wet grain stored near the top of the elevator was thought to have caused the fire. Gov. Moses, however, requested an investigation by F.B.I. agents. The elevator contained about 25,000 bus. of grain. Loss included contents of the elevator, all machinery, the office building, a connecting feed house built this fall, and a string of coal sheds containing screenings and wheat. Paul Schreder, manager of the elevator, began repairing the office of the Imperial Elevator at once, preparatory to carrying on business there. The Imperial elevator is leased by the Riebe company.

## OHIO

Sharon Center, O.—W. L. Copley recently purchased a ton Sidney Vertical Mixer.

Forest, O.—The Forest Supply Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with motor drive.

Metamora, O.—The Metamora Elevtr. Co. sustained a small loss from high winds early in December.

Fort Loramie, O.—The Middendorf Elevator installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Dayton, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Biltmore Hotel June 8 and 9.

Rockford, O.—D. A. Bricker, 62, prominent manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, died Dec. 28 of a heart ailment.

Sugar Creek, O.—The engine exhaust burned out setting fire to the roof of the power house of the Sugar Creek Milling Co. on Dec. 22.

Cleveland, O.—Fire caused from oily rags left in metal container with lid off resulted in a damage loss to the Montana Flour Mills Co. on Dec. 24.



Prentiss, O.—The Prentiss Elevator recently installed a new sheller, hammer mill feeder, ton vertical mixer and friction clutch drive, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Fostoria, O.—J. L. Cruikshank, 71, former well known local grain broker, died at the home of his daughter in Columbus recently. He had been in failing health for more than a year.

Williamsburg, O.—The Williamsburg Supply Co. has been sold to the Clermont County Farm Bureau Co-operative. Henry J. Andres, former manager, now is a partner in the Andres Supply Co., Cincinnati.

London, O.—The Shaw Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new hammer mill, hammer mill feeder, large hammer mill motor and V rope drive and one-ton Sidney Special Mixer, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Lytle (Waynesville R. F. D.), O.—Everett Early, operator of the local elevator bearing his name, was named as a director of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to serve the unexpired term of E. A. Fitzgerald until the ass'n's election in June.

Chillicothe, O.—William Earl Dillon, 19, of Camden, plunged to his death Jan. 9 from a grain bin under construction for the Standard Elvtr. & Supply Co. Dillon, employed by the construction company building the 60-ft. high bin, was climbing the side of the bin when an iron to which he was holding gave way, and he plunged 60 ft. to a concrete pavement.

Jamestown, O.—The Xenia Farmers Exchange Co. of Xenia has acquired the property of the Oliver Grain Co. and Oliver Coal Co. The sale includes both the grain elevator and coal yards of the local company and both will be operated by the Xenia firm, with the same personnel in charge of the properties. O. W. Cole is manager of the Xenia Farmers Exchange Co.

Monroeville, O.—New feed grinding and mixing equipment, operated by a 40-h.p. motor and to operate as a separate unit from the present elevator equipment, is being installed at the Seaman-McLean Co. elevator. Ralph Stotz, manager, stated the new unit will be in operation about Feb. 1. A large storage crib near the elevator was dismantled to make room for the new department.

Wengerlawn (Brookville p. o.), O.—Clyde Parks of near Verona has purchased the Wengerlawn grain elevator and feed mill from Loy Mills of Pymont, and has taken charge of the business. Mr. Parks, who has been a truck operator, will continue the elevator and feed mill business in the same manner as it has been operated heretofore, and also will continue to operate his fleet of three trucks.

Cincinnati, O.—Albert A. Heile, vice-president and treasurer of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Co., was elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade for the third consecutive term at the recent annual election. George A. Nieman was named vice-pres.; W. J. O'Connell, second vice-pres.; Herbert H. Mueller, sec'y; R. E. Rife, treas. Directors include Fred Dorrell, Roger Drackett, L. R. Rodenberg and Mr. O'Connell, besides ten holdover directors.

#### TOLEDO LETTER

Milton H. Faulring was elected president of the Toledo Board of Trade at the annual election Jan. 12. He was unopposed. Mr. Faulring is manager of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s local plant. John H. Bailey, manager of the National Milling Co., is first vice-pres.; John W. Luscombe, Southworth Grain Co., second vice-pres.; W. A. Boardman, for many years treasurer of the Board of Trade, and A. E. Schultz, sec'y, also a veteran of the executive staff, were re-named for their respective offices. Directors are: H. W. Applegate, P. M. Barnes, C. S. Coup, G. R. Forrester, A. C. Hoffman, O. E. M. Keller, D. L. Norby, C. E. Patterson, S. L. Rice, L. J. Schuster.

George R. Forrester received word recently from his son, Dr. Charles, stationed at Midway Island, that he is safe.

Richard O. Westley of Cargill, Inc., is making application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade. Mr. Westley is assistant manager of the Toledo office.

The Toledo Board of Trade held its annual membership dinner Jan. 13 in the Commodore Perry Hotel. Newly elected officers and directors were installed at that time.

#### OKLAHOMA

Hobart, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased a large seed cleaner from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Dover, Okla.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City has leased the elevator of the Kiel Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Durant, Okla.—The Durant Milling Co. added to the Christmas spirit of its community when it installed a large electric cross on its elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A meeting of mixed feed manufacturers held at the Huckins Hotel, Jan. 3, was attended by a large gathering of feed trade members.

Miami, Okla.—W. F. Markee is building a mill at the rear of the Jim Vanover blacksmith shop, and will install machinery for grinding meal and custom grinding.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., E. J. Walcher, manager, will build an office to replace the one partially destroyed by fire recently. A new scale also will be installed.

Ardmore, Okla.—Jack Underwood, who since 1922 has been connected with the Ardmore Milling Co., as manager and vice-pres., was elected president of the mill at the December meeting of stockholders.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Milling at the local plant of the Burrus Milling Co. will be suspended indefinitely Jan. 16. The company will continue to operate its grain buying and storage elevators and maintain a flour warehouse here.

Enid, Okla.—Among the most recent of new members enrolled by the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the Douglas Gin Co., with elevators at Hobart and Roosevelt, and the Tillman County Gins at Frederick. Since the convention ten new members have been enrolled.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Frederick, Okla.—A man giving the name of Patrick, driving an automobile bearing Oklahoma license for 1941 number 29-6031 has been soliciting subscriptions in Oklahoma without any authority from us and without reporting or remitting to us. The license plate was issued for a Hudson terraplane coupe to Raymond J. Palmer.—Grain & Feed Journals, Charles S. Clark, Mgr.

Grandfield, Okla.—The Kimbell Elvtr. Co.'s 10,000-bu. elevator was destroyed by a dust explosion and fire the night of Dec. 19. The force of the blast was felt thruout the town. The elevator and main storage bins of the newly rebuilt plant were completely wrecked by the explosion. Windows were broken out of the elevator office and sheet iron from the elevator roof was hurled a block distant. The explosion occurred at 9 p. m.; at 11 p. m. fire broke out in the wrecked plant, was supposedly extinguished, but at 2:30 a. m. broke out again. More than 8,000 bus. of wheat was in storage at the time of the explosion and fire, and was badly damaged. A. W. Champ, manager, stated the plant will be rebuilt. The loss, estimated at around \$30,000, was covered by insurance.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kent, Wash.—Niel B. Shaffer, local grain and feed merchant, was in Honolulu during the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, and his family and friends here were anxiously awaiting word from him.

Newberg, Ore.—The Gower Feed Store has changed its name to the Farmers Feed Store, and installed a new feed mixer, packer, and seed cleaner.

Omak, Wash.—The Omak Feed Store has been sold by E. Wildermuth to P. M. Doheny of Okanogan. Mr. Doheny has been operating the OK mill at Okanogan. He took over the local business Jan. 1.

Seattle, Wash.—John Locke, sec'y of Fisher Flouring Mill Co. since 1929, has been elected manager of the company. O. D. Fisher, president of the company, is now chairman of the board of directors.—F. K. H.

Oregon City, Ore.—Feed and seed dealers met here the evening of Jan. 7 when tire rationing, trucks, delivery charges and bags were among the topics under discussion by dealers from Multnomah and Clackamas Counties in attendance.

Spofford, Ore.—The Milton Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator here. The new elevator at Milton, completed and put into service this past summer, has proved inadequate to hold all the wheat members of the company produced.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Alec Runciman, well known in the trade, has succeeded Dougal MacGregor in charge of the feed concentrates department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Mr. MacGregor has been transferred to the company's New York office.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n include Worley Grain Growers, Inc., Edward Johnson, mgr., Worley, Ida., and Colton Flour Mills, Colton, Wash.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Spokane, Wash.—All officers and directors of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n were re-elected at the annual meeting: W. A. Mitchell, pres.; L. A. Rumberg, vice-pres.; Karl E. Bunker, sec'y-treas. R. L. Lindstrom, J. F. Chamberlain and the officers comprise the directorate.

Portland, Ore.—The Sperry Flour Co. announces that the Portland and Tacoma sales distributors have been combined into the North Pacific sales district and H. B. Herron, formerly manager of flour and feed sales in Tacoma, is now manager of the commercial feed sales in the new district.—F.K.H.

Bellingham, Wash.—Practically one-half of the acreage sought in Whatcom County to be put into production for fiber flax has been signed, Gerald W. Gannon, president of the Chamber of Commerce and county flax com'te member, recently announced. One thousand acres is the goal of the com'te. Where the proposed plant will be located has not been decided upon.

Washington, D. C.—Petition for review of a seasonal exemption from the 40-hour week for the flat warehousing of grain and other agricultural commodities was denied by the Wage & Hour Division on Dec. 30. The exemption will become effective immediately. After a public hearing held June 2, 1941, at San Francisco, the presiding officer determined that the flat warehousing of grain, including rice, in the states of California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho is of a seasonal nature and thereby exempt from the 40-hour week for 14 weeks a year. The petition asked the administrator to review this determination.

Salem, Ore.—At a recent meeting of the Feed Com'te of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n with officials of the state department of agriculture an agreement was reached that the law did not compel registrations of feed to be notarized, but the signature of a member of the firm would suffice. Heretofore many country dealers registering their feeds have had to go considerable distances to find a notary. This now will not be necessary. The need for a distinctive mineral law, separate from the feed law, was discussed in order to prevent wild-cat operations within the state.



McMinnville, Ore.—Yamhill and Polk County feed dealers met at the Palm Cafe Jan. 9, 7 p. m. Following dinner, problems of the feed and seed industry that have arisen as a result of the war were discussed. Chief topics centered around tire rationing, trucks, delivery charges and bags.

Lind, Wash.—Lind's gigantic wheat pile has been disappearing rapidly during the past several weeks and now is down to less than 150,000 bus. All of the 180,000-bu. pile at Piazarro has been loaded and all but about 60,000 bus. of the 300,000-bu. pile at Schrag has been shipped.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Weissport, Pa.—The Weissport Grain Elevator, formerly operated by David Diehl, has been purchased by the Traders Flour & Feed Co., with immediate possession given. It will be operated as a unit of that company with Levan B. Flory of Stroudsburg as proprietor. Mr. Flory having taken over the Traders Co. two years ago. George D. Warfil, his son-in-law, will manage the business. Mr. Flory announced he will operate a modern feed mill and store.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Tabor, S. D.—Joseph G. Vaith bought the Janousek elevator and will move it here.

Lane, S. D.—Lloyd Erickson has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Davis, S. D.—The Peavey Elevator was broken into by prowlers recently, but nothing of value was taken.

Vermillion, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into the night of Dec. 21. Nothing of value was taken.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Sioux Falls Serum Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Ahnberg, S. D.—Guy Chadsey, manager of the Ahnberg Elevator, and Miss Alice Kellah, formerly of Seattle, Wash., were married recently.

Java, S. D.—Work has been completed on the remodeling and repairing of the Potter-Garrick elevator. The structure also was repainted.—F. E.

Britton, S. D.—A new portable feed grinder with 100 h.p. motor has been purchased and will be installed by the Britton Mill & Power Co. Ambrose Kelly is owner of the mill.

Wall, S. D.—Fire damaged the interior of the office of the State Milling Co. Dec. 27. The blaze, which was discovered by Kenneth Lewis, elevator manager, was caused by an overheated stove.—F. E.

Armour, S. D.—With the completion of improvements and additions to the Cargill grain elevators at Armour and Stickney, the company now is able to store 80,000 bus. of grain at one time in the two towns. G. W. Strayer is manager of the local elevator.—F. E.

Sturgis, S. D.—The new 18-bin, 30,000-bu. elevator being built by the McMahon Co. is nearing completion. The old building will be used as a surplus storage plant, Warren Owens, manager, has announced. Headquarters of the company, one of the oldest grain companies in the Black Hills, is located in Rapid City. The company was organized by J. R. McMahon in 1887. His son, F. E. McMahon, is now manager.—F. E.

Summit, S. D.—The last of a series of seed clinics held at various places in the state under the auspices of the State Extension Service, Federal Grain Supervision and the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, will be held here Jan. 15. Elevator operators thruout the state were notified of these meetings and attended those held in their district. Meetings were scheduled as follows: Astoria, Jan. 5; Madison, Jan. 6; Arlington, Jan. 7; Watertown, Jan. 8; Garden City, Jan. 9; Webster, Jan. 10; Hecla, Jan. 12; Aberdeen, Jan. 13; Langford, Jan. 14.

South Shore, S. D.—The newly organized Farmers Co-operative Elevator has offered to purchase the South Shore Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. elevator. A resolution to that effect, recently adopted by the Co-operative, has been sent to the Federal Security Administration for approval, Harry Schmeling, president of the new organization, announced.

## SOUTHEAST

Smyrna, Del.—Roy E. Donovan installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Aubry Ott has become manager of the Pendleton Grain & Provision Co.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Banner Roller Mills installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Gretna, Va.—Galveston Mills installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Glade Springs, Va.—Huff Bros. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Clear Fork, W. Va.—T. H. Harvey has opened his new, modern store where feeds are featured among several other lines of merchandise.

Shelbyville, Del.—Opening of the poultry feed mixing plant by the Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill., makers of semi-solid buttermilk emulsions will be held Feb. 1. J. H. MacGregor, formerly of Rockford, Ill., will manage the plant.

Washington, D. C.—Gilbert Gordon Giebank, executive sec'y and legal counsel to the National Grain Trade Council, and formerly sec'y of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, and Miss Mary Barbara Scott of Mason City, Ia., were married Dec. 27.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—At the annual meeting of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Jan. 10, H. B. McCoy of Humphreys-Godwin Co., dealers in cotton seed products, was chosen president without opposition.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Tom Ragland, president of the Mountain City Mill Co. has announced that his firm will construct by day-labor and sub-contract, a 160-ft. concrete grain elevator; two sections or towers, each with 7 vertical tanks, using moving intersection forms. The project is estimated to cost \$60,000. Work is to get under way immediately.—J. H. G.

## TEXAS

San Benito, Tex.—The Reuter Feed Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity.

Austin, Tex.—Texas farmers, stockmen and merchants, as individuals and thru their various trade and farm organizations and civic groups, have resolved to sponsor an itinerant merchant bill in the next session of the state legislature. Realizing that united effort is essential, they will work for this badly needed legislation thru an overhead organization, the Associated Producers & Distributors of Texas, formed for the specific purpose of bringing about effective regulation of gypsy truckers in the state.

Dallas, Tex.—Grover A. Godfrey has been chosen by proponents of itinerant merchant regulation as executive sec'y in charge of state organization activities of the Associated Producers & Distributors of Texas, under whose leadership an itinerant merchant bill will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the state legislature. Mr. Godfrey is organizing com'ites in every county of the state whose function is to familiarize legislators with the seriousness of the gypsy peddler problem and its undermining effect on prices, established markets and local communities.

San Antonio, Tex.—J. H. Grinstead, manager of Liberty Mills, returned to his official duties recently after a brief illness when he was confined to a San Antonio hospital.

Lockhart, Tex.—Blank's Grain Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire Dec. 13. Loss estimated at \$10,000, partially insured. The company manufactured feed and corn meal and did custom grinding.

## WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Arthur L. Meier is opening a feed store on South Fifth St.

Amery, Wis.—The Farmers Union elevator, R. H. McKinney, manager, has installed a new high speed hammer mill and feed mixer.

Waterloo, Wis.—Fire on Jan. 7 caused considerable damage to the Waterloo mill, owned by Edward Holzheuter, and destroyed 200 tons of feed.—H. C. B.

Baraboo, Wis.—Fire starting in the office of the Floyd Carpenter Grain & Feed Warehouse on Dec. 29 badly damaged the building and its contents which included a stock of grain.

Balsam Lake, Wis.—Twenty-six feed dealers of Polk County attended a meeting at the Centuria Hotel on Dec. 17, called by County Agent Ken Wallin to discuss the "Food for Freedom" campaign and how feed dealers can help in a program of feeding for more milk, pork and eggs.

Belleville, Wis.—W. J. Borst, of William Borst & Son, Brooklyn, Wis., and G. A. Rasmussen, also of Brooklyn, have purchased the farm supply business of Jos. Breunling and installed feed grinding and mixing equipment. A large stock of feeds has been put in and a complete line of farm seeds and fertilizers will be handled.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Robert E. Pabst, of Oconomowoc, sec'y-treas. of the Illinois Cereal Mills of Paris, Ill., has been appointed to head the state salvage drive. His title will be chairman of the Wisconsin Salvage Com'ite, his office to be in the 110 E. Wisconsin building. Mr. Pabst is a son of Fred Pabst, chairman of the board of the Pabst Brewing Co.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n is now loading grain into its new 4,000,000-bu. grain elevator. East End's King Midas plant storage capacity was increased by 400,000 bus. by a new row of concrete tanks. Of the 50,344,148 bus. of grain shipped by water from Superior elevators during the past year of navigation 42,717,547 went to American ports and 7,626,601 bus. were sent to Canadian terminals, according to H. A. Juneau, weighmaster at the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse commission.—H. C. B.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin department of agriculture Dec. 15 moved to protect the state's supply of alfalfa hay by a revised quarantine approved by the state board of agriculture. The new measure put into effect by the department designates 11 western states as alfalfa weevil-infested areas and regulates importations into Wisconsin of hay of all kinds and cereal straw. The infested states specified in the revised quarantine are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. Hay or straw from these states will be admitted in Wisconsin only after inspection and certification.

## WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—Hollis Lintt is new manager of the Gillette Farmers Co-operative elevator. Mr. Lintt, who took office Jan. 1, succeeds G. G. Clark who resigned. Harold Jacobs is new manager of the company's service station succeeding Enos Roberts who was called to service in the U. S. Navy.—F. E.



# Field Seeds

**Ames, Ia.**—The Iowa Corn and Small Grain Show will be held Feb. 9 to 13.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The California Seed Ass'n held a meeting here Jan. 10.

**Yankton, S. D.**—Gurney's, Inc., is remodeling its seed and nursery salesrooms.

**Utica, N. Y.**—Herbert A. Carey, pres. of the Utica Seed Co., died Dec. 15, aged 62 years.

**Watertown, S. D.**—The Northeastern South Dakota Crop Show will be held Feb. 4 and 5.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The large addition to the plant of Northrup-King & Co. is ready for operation.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—A meeting of the Alabama Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Jan. 6 at the Whitley Hotel.

**New York, N. Y.**—Laurence Westerhoven, Inc., has been incorporated to deal in seeds, bulbs and cut flowers.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will meet Jan. 19 at the Palmer House.

**Toledo, O.**—Mrs. Henry Hirsch, widow of the late and esteemed Henry Hirsch, died Dec. 19, aged 81 years.

**Tillsonburg, Ont.**—Fire Dec. 25 destroyed the seed drying plant of Samuel G. Vance, causing \$100,000 loss, partially insured.

**Dundalk, Md.**—Max C. Hildesheim, owner of the Imperial Seed & Plant Co., died Dec. 12, aged 83 years. His son, Herbert, survives him.

**Glendale, Cal.**—Mrs. Howard S. Patrick died Dec. 28, aged 71 years. Mr. Patrick founded the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. at Kansas City, Mo.

**Earle, Ark.**—The Earle Fertilizer & Seed Co. has been incorporated with 100 shares of capital stock, by B. P. Magness, T. E. Tomason and J. P. Jenkins.

**Quincy, Ill.**—E. A. Watson of the Quincy Seed Co. has purchased a building and warehouse with 8,000 square feet of first floor space, for its expanding business.

**New York, N. Y.**—Harry Goldberg has removed his Superior Seed, Bulb & Plant Co. to 9-11 Park place. He started the company of which he is president, two years ago.

**Clear Lake, Ia.**—The Imperial Seed & Vegetable Co. will erect a one-story, fire-proof building for offices and storage, to handle small grain seed and potatoes. R. E. Hayden is manager.

**Eunice, La.**—Red rice and imperfect kernels will be removed from seed rice for home consumption by seed cleaning machinery being installed by Kelly, Weber & Co. for the benefit of farmers.

**Fresno, Cal.**—The Germain Seed & Plant Co., which has been in the wholesale business since 1924, has opened a new wholesale and retail store in a building costing \$14,000 and occupying 130 x 50 ft.

**The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation** is asking for quotations on several million pounds of grass seeds, and the Soil Conservation Group is asking for offers of 2,500,000 of domestic lespedeza.

**Auburn, Neb.**—The Nemaha Certified Seed Producers Non-Stock Co-operative was recently chartered to buy and sell grain, farm produce and livestock. Cassius Kennedy, pres.; Harold G. Smith, sec'y.—R. R. J.

**Sheldon, Ia.**—The Sioux Seed Co., Joe Linnan, manager, is opening an office and processing plant in the Fiebig building, to handle hybrid corn, certified oats and barley. Last year the company grew its seeds near Sioux Center and Maurice, Ia.

**Jackson, Mich.**—The new Parks Seed Co., formed by Dan and Verne Parks, has equipped its plant with up-to-date seed cleaning machinery for grass and field seeds for the wholesale and jobbing trade. Dan Parks has been manager of the field seed department of the Isbell Seed Co.

**Columbus, O.**—The Livingston Seed Co., which began business 98 years ago at Reynoldsburg, and removed to Columbus, now has new quarters on a 50-acre tract of land, to which operations will be shifted, after 12 years at its present location. A one-story steel and concrete building has been erected.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Philip Christian Graf, 74, died Jan. 5 at the Welborn-Walker Hospital, where he had been ill since New Year's day and had undergone two blood transfusions. Mr. Graf was born in Louisville, Ky., and went to Evansville when a boy. For many years he had been associated in the seed business with his brothers.—W. B. C.

The Canadian government has issued an order requiring export permits, starting Dec. 30, on exportations of field crop and vegetable seeds, including wheat, rye, corn and alfalfa seed. The order, it was said, was issued because of fears that supplies of field crop and vegetable seeds may be short in 1942. The order is tantamount to a ban on exports.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The extensive ballyhoo on McClave, Midwest and similar types as to their productivity and their oil content as compared with more favorable varieties of soybeans does not stand up well on tests made here in Indiana, the results of which have been made public within the past couple of weeks.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

**Fairfield, Wash.**—A. E. Cross died of a heart ailment Dec. 14, aged 80 years. He was employed by a seed firm in 1891 and in 1906 by the Clark Seed Co. for whom he went to Fairfield in 1918 as branch manager, remaining with the consolidation as the Associated Seed Growers, Inc.

**Madison, Wis.**—By using mesquite gum as a medium the University of Wisconsin is growing a crop of bacteria three times as large as formerly. The fact that such gum contains growth-stimulating factors for soybean root-nodule bacteria was announced a year ago by Perry Wilson and J. B. Wilson.

**Esmond, Ill.**—Robert Chase of Esmond and Martin Stahl of Davis Junction were removing a mechanical hoist from a pile of 50 sacks of hybrid seed corn when the stack toppled over on them, crushing them against the hoist. Stahl suffered a broken leg and two broken ribs, and Chase was killed. Pat Gildeo, another employee of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, saw the accident and summoned help.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Nebraska's Pure Seed Plan will be expanded to include barley and oats next spring, according to Glenn Ledioyt, field sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. According to the plan, local elevator operators who sponsor pure seed clubs order such certified varieties as Spartan barley and Otoe oats from members of the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n. This seed is traded, bushel for bushel, to farmers in barley or oats which each boy brings in. The amount required usually is between five and ten bushels per boy.

## PROTECT YOURSELF!

The only way you can be sure of procuring your requirements for 1942 is to contract your seed corn acreage now.

Since there will be a shortage of farm labor and a scarcity of acreage, independent crops will not be grown except on contract.

Avoid disappointment. Contract now and we will plant against your order.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



**Enid Okla.**—Among the speakers scheduled for the annual meeting Jan. 15 of the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n are Roy A. Edwards of Kansas City on "Alfalfa Seed and Its Relation to National Defense"; Dr. K. Starr Chester on "Availability and Uses of Insecticides and Fungicides"; W. C. Orth, Tulsa, Okla., on "Profits in Seed Store Side Lines"; Leo Decker, Chickasha, on "Noxious Weed Seeds and Grasses of Oklahoma"; and Parks Yeats, state seed analyst, on "Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Agriculture for 1942."

**Lexington, Ky.**—The Kentucky Seed Stocks, Inc., a non-profit organization, has been incorporated for the purpose of promoting agricultural welfare in Kentucky thru production and sale of foundation seeds developed by the Kentucky Experiment Station and University of Kentucky. The articles stated that the company would collect and distribute information on seeds given approval by the university, and would purchase or otherwise acquire capital stock or bonds of other corporations or associations engaged in related activity.—A. W. W.

**Portland, Ore.**—An all-time high for the sales of legume inoculation for one month, has been reported by G. V. Copson, head of the department of bacteriology at Oregon State College. With the increase in winter cover crop seed, the demand for vetch inoculant soared to the point where enough was ordered in one thirty-day period to treat 54,000 pounds of seed. The rapid increase in popularity of subterranean clover is also indicated by orders for enough inoculation to treat 27,000 pounds of seed. Orders were also placed for the rare inoculation for the two strains of lotus, inoculant for which is now available only at the Oregon and New York experiment stations.—F. K. H.

## Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December compared with December, 1941, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	125,000	166,000	2,000	76,000
Duluth	180,295	60,852	466,505	219,562
Ft. William	266,404	112,353	377,280	186,836
Minneapolis	662,200	407,400	100,800	250,600
Superior	23,614	127,528	117,786	.....
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Ft. Worth	807,000	60,000	388,500	72,000
Hutchinson	267,000	84,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	567,000	176,400	156,000	98,400
St. Joseph	7,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	52,400	40,200	7,000	.....
Wichita	66,300	.....	2,600	10,400
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	1,083,000	940,000	416,000	633,000
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	886,000	1,162,000	577,000	144,000
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Ft. Worth	16,500	21,000	1,500	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,200	2,800	1,200	10,200

## Supply Trade

**Saginaw, Mich.**—F. M. Marks, who spent a lifetime with A. T. Ferrell & Co., passed away recently.

**Washington, D. C.**—The new priority order P-100 replaces entirely P-22 covering repairs, maintenance and operating supplies, but there is practically no difference in application to the grain and milling business.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Alfred Edson Putnam, vice president and director of Macdonald Engineering Co., and nationally known designer of terminal grain elevators, passed away unexpectedly at his home in River Forest, Ill., Jan. 6. He began his career as a draftsman with the company in 1905. He was 56 years old, an active Mason, Odd Fellow and an officer of his church. Surviving is his widow, Alice.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Geo. R. Basler, engineer long with Jas. Stewart Corporation and more recently with Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Works, was slugged by three bandits in front of his home upon returning from a drive with his wife and daughter Dec. 27. One of the bandits hit him over the head with the butt of a sawed-off shotgun which sent him to the hospital for a week's rest and observation. At last report he was slowly convalescing.

**Chicago, Ill.**—William H. Kent, 68, long vice-pres. in charge of sales of the Weller Mfg. Co., and later with the Weller-Webster Mfg. Co., died Jan. 3 of pneumonia. For the last five years he had been Chicago representative of the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. Having sold grain elevator and mill machinery and supplies thruout the grain belt most of his business life, he had a wide acquaintance with grain elevator operators and a host of friends.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Supply Priorities and Allocation Board is reported to have devised a new plan to enable small manufacturers of non-defense goods to get raw materials. Where hardships are imposed by the priorities system necessary materials will be supplied small producers, provided such grants do not interfere with defense production. The new program rejects O. P. M.'s Floyd B. Odum plan for blanket percentage allotment of scarce materials to small producers of peacetime goods.

**Rubber from the guayule and the kok-sagyz plants** can be produced on a large scale in the United States, as explained by Dr. Paul J. Kolachov, director of research and development of Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky., in a monograph on "Amer-

ican Rubber from American Plants" prepared by request of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, which is of special interest to manufacturers of rubber belting largely used in grain elevators to convey and elevate grain.

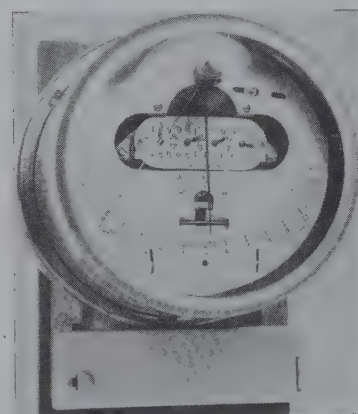
**Washington, D. C.**—The Office of Production Management has announced that an amended schedule of ceiling prices for asphalt or tarred roofing products for the entire Pacific Coast will be issued soon. One revision just made on these products bases ceiling prices on the Aug. 1, 1941, level, rather than the July 2 level previously in effect, in Washington and Oregon and that part of Idaho north of and including Idaho county. Study showed prices in this area were out of normal relationship to other West Coast prices on July 2.

## New Watt-Hour and Thermal Demand Meter

Especially developed to meet the continued extension of demand rates to smaller loads, a new low cost combination watt-hour and thermal demand meter, available for the first time in standard house size, case and mounting, is announced by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

With a-c ratings of 5, 15 and 50 ampere capacities, 120 to 240 volts, 2 and 3 wire for reading up to 20 kilowatts, the unit is similar to the ordinary watt-hour meter in general appearance.

In eliminating the self-contained transformer used in previous thermal meters, the voltage



Watt Hour and Thermal Demand Meter

component of the thermal element is fed by a secondary coil wound directly over the potential coil of the watt-hour meter. This arrangement makes it possible to combine the watt-hour and thermal demand mechanisms into a single unit. An improved design of the thermal unit greatly reduces the required operating energy.

Dial and nameplate are combined with the demand scale located at the bottom of the dial. Two demand pointers are provided; one operating as a pusher, and the other to indicate the maximum demand. The latter is accurately balanced and held in position by an adjustable friction device to eliminate shifting due to vibration.

The watt-hour mechanism has standard adjustments for full load, light load, and power factor; the thermal unit has only two adjustments for zero and for full scale.

Rye imports into the United States have increased greatly as reported by the Dept. of Commerce. None was imported during September, 1940, while in September, 1941, imports were 346,509 bus. For the nine months ending September we imported a year ago only 120 bus. against 8,784,943 bus. during the corresponding nine months of 1941.

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## Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 2,022,419 cars during 1941, compared with 1,834,593 in 1940, an increase of 10.2%, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 29,386 cars during the week ended Dec. 27, down 12,037 cars from the total of the preceding week, but up 7,403 from the same week in 1940.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board has been postponed to Friday, Jan. 23, at the Palmer House, on account of the rate hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The barge Carneida recently carried 83,000 bus. of Canadian wheat from Chicago to Galveston, leaving the Mississippi river at Plaquemine, La., where it entered the inter-coastal canal. The trip was made in 8 days under Capt. D. J. Gordon.

**Washington, D. C.**—The 13 Shippers Advisory Boards show expectations for an increase in grain and grain products loadings of 26.6%, and an increase in hay, straw and alfalfa loadings of 9.9%, during the first quarter of 1942, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The U. S. Maritime Commission has informed the American steamship lines that they would like to reduce the freight rate on Argentine flaxseed shipped to this country. The extent of the reduction is not known nor the time when it will go into effect. The steamship companies are, of course, protesting the order strenuously.

**Illinois Central** Supplement No. 34 to Tariff 1537-K, Supplement No. 56 to Ill. C. C. No. A-1520, and Supplement No. 35 to Tariff 1537-K, Supplement No. 57 to Ill. C. C. No. A-1520, effective Jan. 8, 1942, cancel Boyer's Siding, Inkster and Unz, Ill., from the list of stations from and to which rates on grain and grain products apply.

**Examiner L. H. Macomber** recommends that the Interstate Commerce Commission find just and reasonable the proposed reduced rates on dried beans from Michigan to C. F. A. territory. Most of the beans have been moving by motor truck. The Michigan Bean Co. contemplated having its own trucking fleet if the reduced rates were not granted.

**Fort William, Ont.**—S. S. Mathewston of the Colonial Steamships, Ltd., set a record for any one season by carrying 39 cargoes of grain, one of ore, and one of coal from opening of navigation in April to its close on Dec. 12. Averaging one cargo every 6 days, the Mathewston carried over 16,000,000 bus. of grain. All but one cargo, which moved to Port Colborne, were loaded at the head of the lakes, and unloaded at Georgian Bay ports.

The St. Lawrence Seaway project was condemned in a forum debate of the Junior Traffic Club at Chicago Jan. 6 by Donald D. Conn, executive vice pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America, who declared the materials that would be used in construction of the waterway facilities were more urgently needed in the production of arms, and said that "as a transportation proposition, the proposal would prove a lasting economic liability. When presented to Congress heretofore thru proper constitutional processes, the St. Lawrence seaway project has been twice rejected. The issue now resolves itself into 'pork' or 'patriotism'. The whole bill should be abandoned," he said.

The Illinois Central railroad, and its general freight traffic manager, William Haywood, have been fined \$8,000 and \$1,000, respectively by Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe for violating the Elkins Act, which prohibits railroads from granting unfair concessions to shippers. The Illinois Central is said to have granted long credits to certain commission men, who were thus given an advantage over other commission men who were required to pay cash for freight charges.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Barge arrivals of corn from Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri river points during the 11 months ended Nov. 30 aggregated 14,486,000 bus.; wheat, 1,695,000; soybeans, 386,000; oats, 211,000. Lake shipments of grain from this port during the full navigation season, Apr. 9 to Nov. 30, were: corn, 23,956,000 bus. against 29,613,000 in the corresponding period of 1940; wheat, 1,709,000, against 9,312,000; oats, 350,000, against 448,000; soybeans, 152,000, against 9,019,000; rye, 400,000. All of the wheat, and half of the corn moved by lake carrier went to Buffalo.

**In No. 28647** Examiner C. W. Berry of the Interstate Commerce Commission proposes two additional thru routes for the movement of grain after transit at Hagerstown, Md., to points in the Delvarma peninsula, in the application of D. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., alleging it was denied reasonable thru rates from interior points. The examiner said it is not the function of railroads to fix limitations on commerce. The Pennsylvania Railroad did have economical routes thru the peninsula, but thru Hagerstown Stickell & Sons had to pay 4.5c per 100 lbs. for out of line hauls, Harrisburg, Pa., to Hagerstown being considered out of line by the Pennsylvania.

## Lake Traffic Hits Record Peak In 1941

Under the influence of the defense program, traffic on the Great Lakes hit a record peak in 1941. Bulk freight totalled 169,020,975 net tons, compared with the former all-time record of 142,874,985 tons established in 1940, says A. T. Wood, president of the Lake Carriers Ass'n. The shipping season in 1941 ran 254 days, from Apr. 3 to Dec. 12.

Five commodities account for nearly all of the bulk traffic carried. These are iron ore, bituminous coal, anthracite coal, grain and limestone. Grain accounted for 11,387,480 of the net tons carried.

## Eastman Heads O.D.T.

Joseph B. Eastman, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed by President Roosevelt the director of the new Office of Defense Transportation, in the Office of Emergency Management.

Accepting the new commission, Mr. Eastman has relinquished the chairmanship of the I.C.C. to Commissioner Clyde B. Atchison, but continues as a member of that body.

O.D.T.'s Director Eastman has many duties outlined for him, most important of which is to "coordinate the transportation policies and activities of the several federal agencies and private transportation groups in effecting such adjustments in the domestic transportation systems of the nation as the successful prosecution of the war may require."

Virtually all forms of transportation come under O.D.T. The order establishing the Office calls for "a division of railway transport, a division of motor transport, a division of inland waterway transport, a division of coastwise and intercoastal transport, and such other operating and staff divisions as the director may determine."

First appointment made by Eastman of a divisional head was placing of Victor V. Boatner, Chicago railroad consultant and official of the G.M.&N.R.R., as chief of the division of rail-

way transport. John L. Rogers, Washington, D. C., was put in charge of motor transport. A. T. Wood, Cleveland, O., was made an assistant on Great Lakes carriers.

Further action followed immediately when Coordinator Eastman announced on Jan. 8 that the government will stop all production of heavy trucks for ordinary commercial and civilian use after Mar. 1, pointing out that all of the heavy trucks will be needed by the army, the navy, lend-lease, and the defense industries.

## Year's Lake Grain Movement Surpasses 1940

After a slow beginning grain movement down the lakes picked up, the result, 136,004,652 bus. of grain were received at Buffalo, N. Y., during the season. This was 7,164,244 bus. more than 1940 but under the 1939 peak.

It was a profitable season for grain elevator operators, grain moving thru fairly actively and with storage bins near capacity at all times.

Buffalo's winter grain storage fleet consists of 51 boats holding 12,627,440 bus.

A total of 12,484,209 bus. moved eastward in barges compared with 11,713,568 bus. in 1940. Eastbound canal traffic was away down, however, with the possible exception of oil. The Barge Canal System as a whole transported some 268,000 tons less in 1941 than in 1940, a record year in which 4,768,000 tons were carried.—G.E.T.

## Tremendous Increase in Rail Traffic

Freight volume transported by American railroads during 1941 totaled 470,000,000,000 ton-miles, an increase of 5.1 per cent above the previous high record, made in 1929, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads. This was an increase of 25.9 per cent above the 1940 record.

The year 1941 saw large amounts spent for new equipment to meet the needs of defense. The new equipment included 80,000 new freight cars, and 600 new locomotives. The new year was entered with 75,000 new freight cars and 600 new locomotives still on order, on which new deliveries were being made constantly.

As estimated from a survey made by the Ass'n, additional new equipment orders to be placed during the year Oct. 1, 1941, to the same date in 1942, including orders on record at that date, were for 115,000 new freight cars, and 974 new locomotives operating with steam, electricity, or diesel engines. This new equipment is expected to enable the railroads to handle at least 10 per cent more traffic in 1942 than they did in the record year of 1941.

## Price Ceilings in Canada

At points west of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum price for western barley is 64½ cents less the usual freight and handling charges. Similarly at points east of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum price for western barleys is 64½ cents plus the usual freight and handling charges. When barley is specially selected for malting purposes and diverted to malting plants west of Fort William-Port Arthur, a malting and diversion premium totalling not more than 6½ cents per bushel will be permitted in addition to the maximum price defined above.

The ceiling price of 64½ cents applies to any grade of barley and, presumably, for delivery at any time. In other words, it is not impossible, tho hardly probable at the moment, for all grades of barley and all barley "futures" to sell at the same price if the demand were sufficiently urgent.

The Wheat Board has defined the maximum price for Ontario wheat and for western flax but has not yet taken action on western wheat, western oats or western rye. Unofficially, the ceiling on wheat is thought to be 82¾ cents, on oats 51½ cents and on rye 66½ cents, in store Fort William-Port Arthur.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.



# Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Sixth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

# Feedstuffs

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Walter B. Griem of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, reports that during 1941, 5,685 brands of commercial feeds were registered for sale in the state, the fees amounting to \$29,700.

**Gluten feed** and meal production for domestic use totaled 147,800 tons for the 2 months October-November, 37 per cent greater than production in these 2 months last year. Production of distillers' dried grains was 88,300 tons for the period July-November, 35 per cent more than in this period last year. For the same period the production of brewers' grains totaled 57,600 tons, 42 per cent more than in this period last year.—U. S. D. A.

**Ft. Wayne, Ind.**—Geo. C. Thomas, manager of the plant at Decatur, Ind., has removed to Ft. Wayne to supervise soybean buying for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for the McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co., his place at Decatur being taken by E. V. McCann, assistant plant manager. B. A. Townsend, assistant to Mr. Thomas, has been transferred to Ft. Wayne. Norman F. Kruse, technical director of expeller and extraction plants, has been made general superintendent of all feed mixing and soybean processing plants. The coming year promises a very gratifying growth of the business, according to Pres. D. W. McMillen.

"Riboflavin supplement" is a term that may be used on tags for mixed feed containing 40 or more parts per million of riboflavin, under a ruling at the recent meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. The only other alternative would be to use the term "fermentation solubles" which would not be understood by poultrymen who appreciate the need for riboflavin. Producers of these materials will be calling their product "riboflavin supplement," and it is suggested by R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, that all feed manufacturers adopt this term. Widespread usage of the term "riboflavin supplement" will aid in having it ultimately selected as a permanent name.

## Effects of Feeding Amino Acids

Max Kriss of Pennsylvania State College has made a study of the specific dynamic effects of amino acids and their bearing on the causes of specific dynamic effects on proteins, as published in the Journal of Nutrition.

The specific dynamic effects of glutamic acid, glycine, alanine, tyrosine, aspartic acid and asparagine were determined by feeding these amino acids to rats in considerable quantities (some equicaloric) as supplements to a basal maintenance ration. The increases in heat production due to the supplements were measured with respect to the heat production of maintenance as a base value.

All amino acids showed positive dynamic effects. The results were expressed in ten different ways, and a study was made of the relationships between the heat increments and the various metabolic factors.

The heat increments expressed in relation to ingested or urinary nitrogen, as well as the values expressed per millimol of amino acid metabolized, were found to be highly variable, and showed no direct correlation between the specific dynamic effects of amino acids and nitrogen metabolism.

The results expressed as calories per gram of carbon of the amino acids metabolized were much more uniform than those expressed per

gram of extra urinary nitrogen, thus indicating that the metabolism of carbon is probably a more important factor in the production of the specific dynamic effects than is the metabolism of nitrogen.

The closest correlation was found between the dynamic effects and the metabolizable energy of the amino acids.

The results are consistent with the theory that dynamic effects of amino acids, and therefore of proteins, are by-products of intermediary chemical reactions (oxidative and synthetic) and energy changes, and they do not lend support to the idea that certain amino acids or certain of their cleavage products act in the body as special metabolic stimulants in the pharmacodynamic sense.

## War and Feed Prices

Following the entry of the United States into the first World War, prices of feed grains advanced sharply. Supplies of feed per animal unit are much larger now than during the previous war, however. Much smaller advances in feed prices may occur during 1941-42 than occurred in 1917. During the next few weeks corn prices may be supported somewhat by the higher loan rate on 1941 corn. The loan rate on 1941 corn in the central commercial area will average 74.8 cents and will vary from 69 to 79 cents compared with a flat loan rate of 61 cents per bu. on 1940 corn.

The cost of poultry ration, based on wholesale prices at Chicago, advanced during the first half of December, but was more than offset by an increase in egg prices and feed-egg ratio continued favorable for producers. The number of eggs required to buy 100 lbs. of feed probably will increase seasonally during the next several months but the ratio is expected to continue favorable for egg production.—U.S.D.A.

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuff during September, and for nine months ending September, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	1941	1940	4 months ending September	
			1941	1940
Hay*	39	1,196	16,483	41,503
Coconut cake†	4,676,393	19,110,463	124,636,631	147,108,496
Soybean cake†	..	500,000	8,239,413	20,193,752
Cottonseed cake†	4,346,354	2,971,964	76,684,172	62,631,443
Linseed cake†	..	..	1,176,788	2,556,000
All other cake†	326,146	620,170	16,816,477	18,714,795
Wht. fds.*	17,750	48,274	339,015	358,628
Beet pulp*	..	..	681	1,038
Tankage	11,337	9,459	74,461	43,850
Fish-scrap	4,210	1,264	24,989	33,258
<b>EXPORTS</b>				
Hay	166	302	3,925	2,803
Cottonseed cake	..	..	2	31
Linseed cake	..	..	625	33,771
Other oil cake	..	..	183	1,205
Cottonseed ml.	36	36	420	743
Linseed meal	777	71	2,730	3,348
Soybean cake/meal	1,690	935	17,107	33,246
Other oil cake/meal	27	112	1,564	10,143
Fish meal	85	2	232	204
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	399	564	5,644	6,494
Oyster shls.	1,852	1,736	11,722	15,522
Other prep. & mixed feeds	107	81	2,142	1,595
Other fd., bran	7	539	470	10,293
Kafr. milo, bus...	..	36	1,321	3,042

\*2,000 lb. ton. †pounds.



## Meeting of N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

For the annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 12 and 13 there were scheduled on the program A. C. Greenman, who was in charge of the office of Cargill, Inc., at Copenhagen when Denmark was invaded, on "Denmark, Before and After the German Invasion"; Dr. C. O. Root of the Department of Soils of the University of Minnesota, on "Fertilizers and the Maintenance of Soil Fertility"; D. A. Williams, St. Paul, on "Why Should a Feed and Seed Dealer Handle Fertilizer"; Tom G. Dyer, Des Moines, Ia., on "How Retail Feed Men Can Further Our War Efforts"; J. O. Christianson, University Farm, on "Agriculture and the Retail Feed Industry Today."

The annual banquet was given Monday evening, with a vaudeville containing 10 big time acts.

A closed meeting for retail feed dealers only was held Tuesday forenoon.

### Secretary, Flemming's Report

W. D. Flemming, sec'y, of Minneapolis, Minn., in his annual report said:

Financially the organization has grown from a basis of less than nothing to where it is in a position to itself assist other worthy organizations and causes. Naturally with this improvement in financial condition has come a corresponding increase in membership.

**District Meetings**—During 1941 your association held four regional meetings during the month of October. More than 500 feed men attended these gatherings which were held at Rochester, Worthington, Fergus Falls and St. Paul. In calling these gatherings your officers sought to bring speakers who would have subjects of timely interest to all those in attendance.

**Short Course**—The second annual short course at University Farm held in October was even a greater success than our initial effort in the preceding year. The 1941 gathering was a two-day course and drew an attendance of 140 with registrations from Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Wisconsin. As a basis of comparison the 1940 short course was a one-day affair and drew a registration of 80.

Aside from the knowledge to be gained by the presentation of these short courses, it is the opinion of your officers and directors that they provide a medium for the retail and the wholesale feed trade to get a little closer to those charged with the operation of our state research and extension departments. We believe that the people at University Farm are becoming more and more convinced that you men have a sound, thoro-going interest in your customers and that your interest in your patrons is not limited to the amount they spend with you. We believe we are convincing them that the retail feed trade is a vital link in the chain between the research man and the application of knowledge on the Minnesota farms.

**Legislation**—Your association had a most successful program this past year so far as the state legislature was concerned. We secured the passage of every major act in which we were interested.

First of all, we secured the passage of an amendment to the grain buyers' act by which truckers dealing in grain must first post a corporate surety bond before making application for a license. The bond was purposely made a corporate surety bond in order to prevent the use of cash or property bonds which in reality would have little value.

Under the terms of the grain buyers' law as it now stands, the buyer or seller of grain dealing with truckers, has protection to the extent of \$1,500. The effect of this amendment has been that many grain truckers have retired from business and have left the trade to those willing to conduct a legitimate enterprise.

Secondly we secured the passage of a seed tag law for the purpose of providing revenue in order that our Minnesota pure seed act might be properly enforced. As we stated in our district meetings in 1940 and at the 1941 convention, we did not deem it fair that you as legitimate dealers should have little or no protection from the "as-is" seed dealer who operated across the street. You as legitimate dealers stood behind your seeds and were ready to take responsibility if they did not meet their warranty, while the others had no responsibility.

The effect of this law will be the employing of seed inspectors, who will travel about the state in a manner similar to the feed inspectors. Not only is the retail seed man covered

by this act, but also the hybrid corn companies who sell thru farmer agents, likewise the agents of farmers who produce seeds in commercial volume. Farmers selling their own seed, however, are exempted.

Another victory gained by this association was the fact that it was able to assist the state department of Weights and Measures to secure an appropriation which would allow it to continue to operate as it has in the past few years.

**4-H Club Award**—Your publicity committee early last spring decided that one of the best ways to improve relations between the retail feed trade and their customers was to cultivate the friendship of the farm boys and girls. They acted on the theory that by making a friend of the boy or girl of today you have made a friend of the man or woman of tomorrow. In furtherance of this program, your association donated the sum of \$100 to the Minnesota 4-H organization for the purpose of sending the three top placers of the poultry judging project to the national 4-H Congress in Chicago.

We were honored by being asked to represent the middle west at a feed forum held during the Grain & Feed Dealers National convention at Toledo last September. Your secretary appeared on the program with the president of

the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and the secretary of the Oregon Retail Feed Dealers association.

I wish to express my thanks to the officers and directors who have worked with me in the past twelve months and also to those others who have in any way contributed to the success of this association during 1941.

During the ten years this association has been in existence, it has seen good times and bad times. Now we are faced with a far different situation. Our Nation is at war and we as retail feed men must do our utmost to assist the farmer to produce larger and better crops. Let us resolve that we give our Country our best efforts.

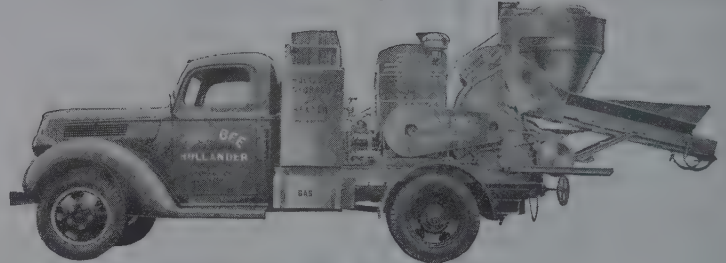
## Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Boston	781	495	.....	.....
Chicago	2,796	2,605	916	827
Kansas City	5,634	2,336	1,404	224
St. Louis	420	48	120	24
Seattle	836	572	.....	.....

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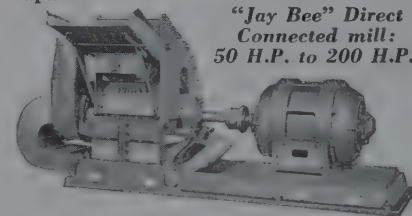


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## Advances in Nutrition During the Past Year

By C. M. McCAY, Cornell University, before Feed Manufacturers Nutrition Conference

As we have come to appreciate the importance of the rumen in the synthesis of water soluble vitamins we have realized that fat soluble vitamins must be provided in the food with the exception of "K" which can be made by bacteria. Some advance in our knowledge of both A and E has occurred in the past year.

Some advances concerning the absorption, utilization and secretion of fat soluble vitamins has been reported. From California has come the report that shark liver oil, rich in "A" increases the milk in this vitamin when this oil is fed to cows. This oil does not depress the secretion of milk fat nor milk.

Vitamin E has also had its share of attention during the past year and will be more prominent in the future because large supplies of concentrate at a reasonable price are now available. Evidence has continued to accumulate that there is an antagonism between cod liver oil and vitamin E in the gastro intestinal tract of herbivora and that the cod liver oil destroys the "E" unless it is present in considerable amounts. Most of this research has been done with rabbits. 40 mg. of a-tocopherol are enough to counteract the feeding of 2 cc. of cod liver oil to rabbits if the vitamin and cod liver oil are fed on alternate days. These facts have resulted from the studies of McKenzies and McCollum. Rations low in vitamin E produce muscle lesions in rabbits even when the diet contains no cod liver oil. Thus the problem of the "toxicity of cod liver oil" for herbivora is partly solved.

Another "poison" mystery in nutrition has been solved during the past year, namely that of raw egg white. This problem has been a mystery for 43 years. In 1898 a German found dogs developed diarrhea when fed raw eggs. Later raw egg white was found to produce skin troubles in rats and Helen Parsons contributed much to the study of these troubles. The beginning of the solution of the mystery started in 1937 when Kögl isolated a compound from egg yolks called biotin which was very potent in stimulation of the growth of yeast. Now a group of workers has found the egg white is only partly digested and hence its biotin is not set free. At the same time this egg white captures the biotin and holds on to it until it is swept from the tract. As a result, an animal such as a rat dies with biotin deficiency. Biotin is only in its youth as a vitamin and much more will be heard of it.

Dr. Willman's work with swine here at Cornell adds another mystery to the biotin question. In the course of feeding raw incubator eggs to swine he found no diarrhea or injury developed. The swine digested raw and cooked incubator eggs equally well. Does that mean the pig has a unique power of digesting raw egg and freeing the biotin or does it mean that incubation changes the egg white so that it no longer holds or seizes biotin? Is biotin one of the keys in embryology and the hatching of eggs?

Another substance that has attracted much interest during the past year is choline. Ten years ago we used to wonder what happened to this in the gastro-intestinal tract. Then choline was of interest because it was part of the phospholipids found in plant and animals. Now we realize choline is mixed up with the synthesis of proteins because it is involved in the formation of some of the surfur containing amino acids. Furthermore, work of Griffith and many others has shown that severe pathological conditions develop in the growing animal if the diet is deficient in choline. These conditions seem especially severe in very young rats about a week after weaning.

Hegsted and others find choline essential for the chick and say the ration should have as much as a part per thousand. Entenman and Chaikoff find choline plays a part in dog nutrition. After removal of the pancreas they find

the dog must have 36 mg. per kg. to prevent fatty livers.

B<sub>1</sub> has been found to be responsible for "Chastek paralysis" in foxes and for a similar condition in brook trout. In both cases the B<sub>1</sub> deficiency develops from feeding raw fish. Is this another case of a protein fraction binding the vitamin so that the animal body cannot take it from the intestine?

Among the discoveries about dried yeast during the past year is that of Russel and Nasset. They find fresh yeast increases the motility of the gastro-intestinal tract of the dog and that dried yeast increases the rate of digestion and absorption of food about 20%.

Nutrition workers may have to learn another new term if they are concerned with anemias and their prevention. Pterin is the "password." The pterins are the compounds that color the wings of butterflies and the bodies of wasps. They may be white, yellow or red. These same compounds have been found to be responsible for the prevention of anemia in rats fed goats' milk, or in brook trout fed the usual dry mixtures of the hatchery.

These are a few of the advances made in the science of nutrition during the past year. Most of them came from American laboratories. No attempt has been made to name all the several hundred workers responsible for these advances.

## New Feed Trade Marks

The following new feed trade marks have been published by the U. S. Patent Office:

ECONOMY MILLS, Lubbock, Tex. No. 441,903, "Everlay," in fanciful lettering for poultry feeds.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Danville, Ill. No. 443,628, "Mixer-Mulsion," for plastic stock and poultry food.

GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis, Minn. No. 445,846, "Surebuild," for milled grain products, particularly poultry feed.

TIOGA MILLS, INC., Waverly, N. Y. No. 442,054 incorporates the word, "Tioga," for poultry grain, dry-mash chick feed, and stock feed.

THE QUAKER OATS CO., Chicago, Ill. No. 439,364, "Full-O-Pep" and a fanciful drawing of a group of five different breeds of dogs, for dog food.

D. H. GRANDIN MILLING CO., Jamestown, N. Y. No. 432,081, "Start-to-Finish," for poultry feeds, namely, starting, growing, and laying feed mash.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York, N. Y. No. 441,740, "Dutch Boy," and No. 441,738, for linseed meal for livestock and dairy feeds, or as a feed ingredient.

GOLDEN STATE CO., LTD., doing business as Golden-V Laboratories, San Francisco, Cal. No. 444,339, "Golden-V" for vitamins, pro-vitamin concentrates, etc.

THE ROSEWOOD GRAIN CO., Rosewood, O. No. 442,337, a screaming red parrot on a perch, and the words, "Makes 'em Grow," for cattle, hog, sheep, horse and poultry feeds.

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., Houston, Tex. No. 442,182, "Paymaster," in script lettering, for feeds for cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and goats, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea hens.

TEX-O-KAN FLOUR MILLS CO., doing business as Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, Tex. No. 438,288, "Texo, 'It's in the Bag,'" for poultry, dairy livestock, and hog feeds, corn meal and wheat flour.

THE VIBOSOL CO., Charlottesville, Va. No. 441,404, a circular design incorporating the word "Jibosol" in fanciful lettering, for feed supplement for poultry and stock feed, containing vitamins and minerals.

SEA BOARD SUPPLY CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa. No. 442,728, "Hen-Cen-Mix" for a poultry feed concentrate; No. 442,727, "Duck-Cen-Trade," for poultry feed concentrate; No. 442,729, "Hog-Cen-Trade" for an animal feed concentrate, particularly for hogs.

CENTRAL SOYA CO., INC., doing business as the McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind. No. 447,321, "Dogburger," for dog food.

L. L. BAUMGARTNER, doing business as Litchfield Hatcheries, Litchfield, Minn. No. 441,152, for baby chicks, baby turkeys, and poultry feeds.



## TROUBLED WITH HUSKS?

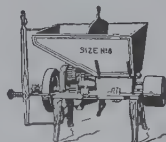
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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Nampa, Idaho.**—By feeding a mash with a colored dye N. D. Vail, produce dealer, gets either red or green yolks from four hens.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Directors of the Poultry and Egg National Board met Jan. 6 in the Bismarck Hotel to make plans for promoting increased consumption of poultry and eggs.

## Salt Checks Cannibalism

By H. L. WILCKE, Iowa State College

Cannibalism or feather-picking in a flock of poultry is not incurable. Common salt, mixed with either the feed or the drinking water will usually stop it.

If the water method is used, it is important that all water be removed from the flock the night before the treatment is begun. Then, the next morning, drinking water with 1 tablespoonful of salt added to each gallon should be given. In the afternoon, the birds should be given clean, fresh water without the salt. This treatment is most effective if repeated for from three to five days.

The other method of using salt to stop this vice is to mix it with the mash, increasing the amount gradually until a level of about 3 percent is reached. It is often possible to mix the salt more effectively by sprinkling the desired amount on top of the mash with a large salt shaker; then mixing it into the feed.

In usual instances, when the addition of the salt fails to curb the vice of cannibalism in 3 days, it may be necessary to trim the birds' beaks or to use some mechanical anti-pick device on the offending birds.

The salt treatment is a cure, not a preventive.

## Vegetable Oils in Chicken Feed

B. W. Heywang and H. W. Titus, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, made a study of the weight and quality of the yolks of eggs of chickens fed diets containing vegetable oils.

Eight groups of White Leghorn pullets were fed the same diet during a preliminary period of 60 days, and data were obtained on egg weight, yolk weight, and yolk index. An experimental period of 98 days followed the preliminary period. During this period one group received the same diet that all groups received during the preliminary period, another group received a basal diet of low fat content, and the other 6 groups received the basal diet modified by substituting 4% of coconut oil, palm oil, peanut oil, refined cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and hempseed oil, respectively, for an equal weight of ground rice. Data were obtained on egg weight, yolk weight, yolk color, egg production, live weight, and feed consumption.

No significant differences were found among the groups in average yolk weight, average ratio of yolk weight to egg weight, or average yolk index as a result of including the several oils in the diets. Apparently laying chickens that are fed a diet of low fat content can produce yolks of average size and quality, for there were no significant differences in size or quality of yolk between the group that received the basal diet of low fat content and any of the other groups.

The yolks from the different groups were quite similar in color, but those from the group that received refined cottonseed oil were of a slightly darker color than those from the other groups.

Eggs from the different groups were stored for approx. 6 months. At the end of this period there were only minor differences in yolk weight and yolk quality among the 7 groups other than the one that received cottonseed oil in its diet. The yolks from the latter group had deteriorated to such an ex-

tent in storage that it was possible to obtain measurements on only a few of them.

Likewise, there were only minor differences among these 7 groups in the degree of mottling of the yolks after the eggs had been stored. Only about 14% of the stored eggs from these groups had mottled yolks when examined at the end of the storage period.

There were no significant differences among the 8 groups during the experimental period in average total egg production. The average gains in live weight of the several groups were not greatly different.

## Egg Production to Be Heavy

Washington, D. C.—The number of layers in flocks of crop reporters on Dec. 1 was 6.8 per cent larger than on Dec. 1, 1940; and about 19 per cent more pullets, not of laying age, were on farms and available for adding to laying flocks later. It appears, therefore, that the number of layers on farms by January will be close to 10 per cent larger than a year earlier.

With the favorable egg prices in prospect, only a minimum number of birds probably will be removed from laying flocks during the first few months of 1942. So by the flush season of production next spring the increase in the number of layers on farms may be more than 10 per cent larger than in the spring of 1941. This increase would be sufficient to reach the egg production goal for 1942 even if the average rate of lay were no higher than this year's rate.

—U. S. D. A.

## Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
*Baltimore	5,138	2,642	.....	.....
*Boston	62	4,620	.....	.....
*Chicago	17,457	14,449	56,453	47,958
†Kansas City	11,025	10,775	2,575	22,125
*Minneapolis	.....	38,300	.....	.....
*Peoria	13,060	10,180	15,860	14,900
Wichita	.....	.....	5,275	.....
*Millfeed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Bran and shorts.	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 29.....	29.00	29.00	26.85	30.15
Dec. 6.....	28.50	28.50	27.25	30.80
Dec. 13.....	32.00	32.00	28.15	32.00
Dec. 20.....	29.50	29.50	28.00	31.50
Dec. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.10	32.00
Jan. 3.....	30.50	31.00	28.00	32.15
Jan. 10.....	31.50	31.50	28.80	32.40

	St. Louis*		Chicago		†Memphis
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Soy-meal	
Nov. 29.....	30.00	32.15	159	34.00	.....
Dec. 6.....	30.40	32.85	164½	34.75	.....
Dec. 13.....	31.70	34.40	173	36.80	.....
Dec. 20.....	31.15	33.50	170¾	38.50	.....
Dec. 27.....	31.40	33.75	172	38.85	.....
Jan. 3.....	31.20	34.15	178	39.15	.....
Jan. 10.....	32.10	34.70	182	39.60	.....

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
Nov. 29.....	43.00	37.25	28.20	72¾	.....
Dec. 6.....	43.00	37.25	27.20	73	.....
Dec. 13.....	43.00	38.85	29.20	78¾	.....
Dec. 20.....	44.00	39.70	29.20	78¾	.....
Dec. 27.....	44.00	39.05	29.20	84¾	.....
Jan. 3.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	82	.....
Jan. 10.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	83½	.....

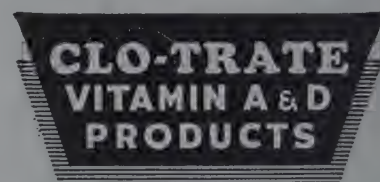
\*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

## Molasses Priority of Feed Manufacturers

A Class 2 Purchaser of molasses is defined by the Director of Priorities, effective Jan. 1 as any person who requires molasses in the manufacture of, or for sale to manufacturers of, feed (other than for the barrel trade).

Such purchasers are limited during January to 75 per cent of a 30-day supply, and during any calendar month thereafter, to 50 per cent of a 30-day supply, less any quantity in excess of a 15-day supply on hand. It is explained that by a 30-day supply is meant not more than one-twelfth of the quantity used by a purchaser during the twelve months ended June 30, 1941.

The restriction on feed manufacturers would be more drastic but for the representations made to the Washington authorities by R. M. Field, pres: of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.



**Potencies to Meet  
the Various Requirements  
of the Trade**

### CLO-TRATE

Fortified Cod Liver Oil  
3000 Vitamin A 400 Vitamin D

### CLO-TRATE "400"

Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil  
1500 Vitamin A 400 Vitamin D

### CLO-TRATE "200"

Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil  
1500 Vitamin A 200 Vitamin D

### CLO-TRATE "85"

Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil  
600 Vitamin A 85 Vitamin D

### CLO-TRATE "DRY D"

"D" Activated Animal Sterol  
(Vitamin D) in Edible Powder  
2000 Vitamin D

### CLO-TRATE

Vitamin A Feeding Oil  
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Each CLO-TRATE product guaranteed to contain *not less than* the unitage claimed. Vitamin A is expressed in U. S. P. units and Vitamin D in A. O. A. C. chick units per gram.

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**Manufacturers of  
Dependable  
Vitamin Products**



# Value of Green Feed for Poultry

By W. R. GRAHAM, JR., of Kansas City, before Colorado Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers.

Preserved grass and alfalfa properly utilized in the poultry ration may play an important part in augmenting production for national defense. Combinations of these greenfeeds give promise of providing excellent poultry rations for growth, hatch, and egg production, with the use of only internally produced feedstuffs of which there is an abundant supply.

Fresh and preserved greenfeeds have been integral parts of the poultry ration since the earliest times. Fresh greenstuffs may include pastures, soiling crops, sprouted grains, etc. Dried greenfeed and silage are classified as preserved.

The weight of recent research work has been placed on pastures and dehydrated forages. The advent of silage as an attribute to poultry nutrition is so recent that its true place in the industry is still unknown.

The poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College has studied a great number of different types of pastures for poultry. This work has continued over the past three decades in an attempt to find a better means of rearing poultry. The result of this project has been the evolution of the "Short Grass" method for ranging growing young stock. This method of rearing has not only allowed a continuous concentration of poultry on a very limited acreage year after year but has markedly reduced the mortality in the laying house when birds were so reared.

The real value of pasture is in its vitamin content. The following is a typical range of analysis of young unjointed oats at this stage of growth:

Carotene.....	30 to 70 mg.% (dry basis)
B.....	10 to 30 gamma
C.....	300 to 700 mg.%
D.....	0
E.....	20 to 40 mg.%
G.....	2000 to 3500 gamma %
K.....	300 to 600 Standard Units
Nicotinic Acid.....	.95 to 15 mg.%

In this greenfeed, we have a vitamin source which may be classed as excellent as a natural feedstuff in practically every regard except in vitamin D and pantothenic acid.

The knowledge of these facts found by analysis does not make the increases in hatchability of eggs produced after birds are released on range as surprising as it might seem. Rations which produce eggs of as low as 14 per cent hatchability in confinement increased in their ability to produce eggs of a hatching power equal to milk, liver, and combinations of these when these birds were released on a young grass range. Titus and co-workers have confirmed this work on a basal ration composed of: Corn, 52.5, bran 25.8, oats 15.8, and alfalfa meal 5.8.

In these experiments similar marked increases in hatchability were recorded when the birds were turned out on a grass range.

There can be little doubt regarding the value of these fresh young grasses in the poultry ration. If these crops were available at all times of the year, it might so simplify the feeding procedures for poultry that the present-day compounded feeds would be non-essential since it would appear that almost any combination of feedstuffs giving adequate proteins and energy would supply the nutritional essentials for hatch, growth, and egg production.

**DEHYDRATED FORAGES**—Silage made from young grass might be a practical solution to the problem of preserving these vitamins for year-around feeding. The results from silage experiments to date have not been encouraging. Not only is it difficult to make a good silage from such succulent material but a certain percentage of the hens lay green-yolked eggs. Certain more fundamental aspects may make ensilage for poultry a most difficult problem since many of the bacteria, on which good silage is dependent, need vitamins which are essential for the bird.

A certain percentage of all of the vitamins found in forage can be preserved by drying the green leaves. Results of many experiments with alfalfa have shown that artificially dried alfalfa generally retains a larger percentage of its original vitamin content than sun-cured alfalfa when it is properly processed. The vitamin content of artificially dried young cereal grass is sufficiently high that four generations of guinea pigs have been successfully reared in our laboratory. These received only this material and water as their sole source of nutrients. The efficacy of this dried young grass as a source of vitamins A, B, C, G, pantothenic acid, B<sub>6</sub>, choline, etc., is demonstrated.

ALL OF THESE VITAMINS are present after dehydration. Proper storage of the dried material is essential for the preservation of many of these. Losses of as much as 30 per cent in a month may occur if proper precautions are not taken in storage. The results on grass storage are similar to those shown for alfalfa. Proper storage of dried greenfeed is essential for maintenance of its values intact.

The importance of this fact is further exemplified in an experiment with laying birds showing the effect of the method of storage of grass on the egg production of hens. In this experiment, grass showed a marked superiority to alfalfa, similarly stored, in its ability to stimulate egg production. This experiment, together with many others and coupled with the work of Friedman and Gomez, indicate that there is a reproduction stimulating factor present in young grasses.

**ALFALFA**—The results of experiments on the supplementary effects of grass and alfalfa in various diets are to be discussed. Alfalfa appears to have little hatch-stimulating effect when fed supplementing a meat meal grain base diet. Grass increased the hatch between 15 per cent and 20 per cent under these conditions. Alfalfa gave a 15 per cent increase when fed with fish meal under similar conditions and grass gave a 20 per cent increase. Five per cent of grass in the total ration plus 1 per cent condensed milk produced a hatchability in eggs equal to 5 per cent milk powder.

In a second series of experiments 2 per cent of dried young cereal grasses produced an 80 per cent hatch on a milk-free ration containing meat, fish, soy, distillers grains, etc. Evidence is given for two factors other than flavin which are essential for high hatchability. One of these factors is probably the grass juice factor.

The results of many growth studies in the comparisons of grass and alfalfa as supplements to the growing ration are shown in a chart that shows a slight inhibition of growth when 5 per cent alfalfa is added to an excellent diet. Further inhibition is shown at higher levels. Dried grass, however, did not show any signs of inhibition up to a 15 per cent level in the diet.

The retardation of growth and egg production in rations containing 5 per cent alfalfa may be related to lower mash consumption in these groups. This comparison is shown for two groups of 100 New Hampshire hens.

Grass, alfalfa, soybeans, and meat meal—all internally produced products—may play their part in national defense. The results compare favorably with the less available milk and fish meal diets.

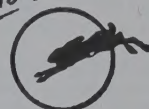


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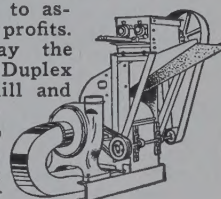
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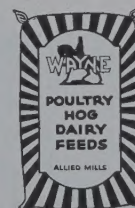
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## Nutrition and Disease in Farm Animals

By L. P. DOYLE, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University at Indiana Nutrition School

It is now a well established fact that there is a definite relationship between nutrition and certain diseases of farm animals. Rickets is perhaps the most widely distributed nutritional disease in the various species of farm animals. Whenever any species of animal is kept away from direct sunlight and is not supplied a sufficient amount of vitamin D in the feed, there is always danger of rickets occurring. On the other hand, if animals are running out of doors, it is doubtful if much actual benefit will result from feeding vitamin D under most circumstances.

RICKETS, like some of the other deficiency diseases may sometimes be influenced by factors in the feed other than the specific vitamin. For example, the amounts of and the ratio between the quantities of calcium and phosphorus may influence to some extent the occurrence or non-occurrence of rickets. Likewise, the addition of sulphur to the feed for chickens has been shown to cause rickets under conditions where the disease would not otherwise occur. The more rapidly the animals grow, the more likely they are to develop rickets unless adequately protected.

BONE DISEASES other than rickets may be greatly influenced by the feed. For a number of years it has been known that an insufficient supply of calcium or lime and phosphorus in the feed results in various degrees of bone defects, particularly soft bones which may break easily. There is also evidence suggesting that other less obvious bone diseases may be the result of deficiencies in the feed. Strangely enough, adding too much mineral to the feed has also apparently been partly responsible for the occurrence of some bone diseases, such as perosis in poultry. Care should be taken, then, not to add needless amounts or improperly balanced minerals to the feed.

"TRACE ELEMENTS" so-called such as cobalt, manganese, iron, copper, iodine, etc. may play an important part in preventing diseases under conditions where there is a deficiency of these elements. A cobalt deficiency is considered to be the probable cause of a wasting disease in cattle and sheep in some parts of

the world. This type of disease is usually called "pica" in this country. In New Zealand and Australia it has been called "bush sickness." In Florida it is known as "salt sick." Manganese is generally regarded as playing a part in preventing the bone disease known as perosis or "slipped tendon" in poultry. Recently evidence has been reported indicating that a deficiency of this element may also cause bone disease in pigs.

Iron and copper, particularly iron, help to prevent some of the anemias that occur in farm animals. The anemia which occurs in young pigs is perhaps the most important nutritional anemia in live stock. In this connection, it should be remembered that the young pig must eat the iron-containing substance directly, since it can not be supplied thru the sow's milk.

Goiter and hairlessness in new born farm animals in some parts of the country is attributed to a deficiency supply of iodine.

The question of adding any or all of these "trace elements" to the feed merits careful consideration. There is a possibility that some of these may do harm if used too freely. Perhaps the best plan is to use them only when there is evidence that they are needed.

Some of the milk fever-like diseases in cattle and the pregnancy disease in sheep appear to be favorably influenced by an abundant supply of easily digested carbohydrates. Consequently there is sometimes a demand for such feed as molasses to be used in acetoneemia in cattle and pregnancy disease in ewes.

There is some suggestive evidence that a deficient supply of certain vitamins may occasionally play a part in causing some of the breeding difficulties in farm animals. However, care should be taken to avoid "overselling" nutritional factors in connection with sterility in live stock. There is still basis for considerable doubt as to how much practical benefit results from the addition of the antisterility vitamin to the ration of farm animals.

Death losses in new born farm animals can safely be attributed partly to improper nutrition of the dam during pregnancy. Lack of good quality protein in the sow's ration during pregnancy is likely to be followed by a high death rate in the new born pigs. It was found that feeding the sows only grain and mineral during this gestation period was followed by a death loss in the new born pigs four times as high as when meat scrap, tankage or milk was fed.

Such an old and well known disease of the

new born as calf scours is now regarded as being influenced by the nutrition of the dam during pregnancy. The precise deficiency which may play a part in calf scours has not been fully determined, but a lack of Vitamin A is thought to be important.

Perhaps the feed manufacturer will do well to follow the policy of preparing rations containing as wide a variety of nutrients as is practical in an effort to prevent deficiencies of undetermined nature.

The question as to what extent we may expect feeding to influence susceptibility to infectious diseases is an interesting one. This question may be answered by saying that adequate nutrition apparently gives some protection against certain infections, while it may increase susceptibility to others. For example, an adequate supply of vitamin A apparently affords protection against certain infections of epithelial surfaces such as occur in the eye and in the respiratory and digestive tracts. On the other hand, a high state of nutrition is thought to increase susceptibility to blackleg in cattle. Moreover, evidence is certainly lacking that such a destructive disease as hog cholera can be favorably influenced by adequate feeding.

## Fast Handling Country Elevator

With motor trucks and concrete highways speeding up the delivery of grain to the country elevator the enterprising Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at Minot, N. D., met the demand for faster handling facilities by increasing the capacity of the receiving elevator leg with Calumet high speed buckets to 6,000 bus. per hour, and the capacity of the cleaning machinery to 2,000 bus. per hour.

A pit was built on the track side of the original work house to provide for unloading grain from cars, and two legs were arranged in this pit to elevate grain from cleaners and cars. The work floor space was enlarged, changing some of the deep overhead bins to provide space for a large capacity disc cleaner. Grain can be loaded on two tracks.

THE NEW STORAGE annex of 8 tanks added 200,000 bus. to the 50,000 bus. in the original cribbed elevator and the 50,000 bus. in the four tanks of the first concrete unit.

The new structure has 5 intermediate bins and space for one leg and 2-man electric manlift. The tanks are 110 ft. high from concrete slab, with conveyor gallery 9 ft. high and head house extending 24 ft. above tanks.

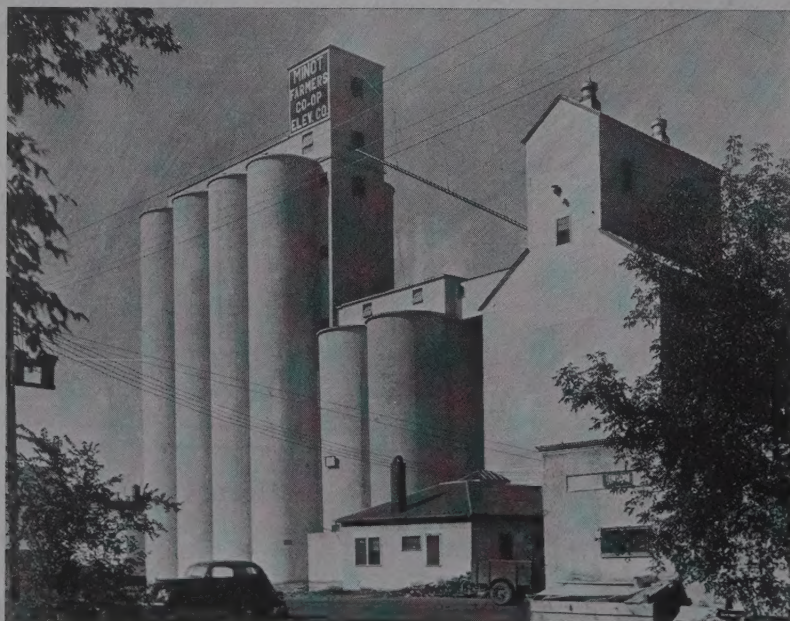
Grain is received thru the old work house and transferred by belt conveyor at top to the new storage. To lift grain from one belt conveyor to the other a leg with 3,500 bus. capacity per hour extends from the bottom of the tanks to the head house, and is used also for loading grain into cars after weighing out over Richardson Automatic Scale. A spout from new head house to the old elevator carries grain to be cleaned.

Hoppers in the new tanks are of steel and concrete. The leg casings, spouts and belt loaders are of steel. Antifriction bearings are used thruout. The manlift is equipped with automatic limit switches.

Two geared 5-h.p. Master Motors are used in operating the 24-in. rubber covered belt conveyors above and below the new tanks. A 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor drives the head shaft of the leg of the new work house thru a Winter Worm Gear.

To check on the temperature of the grain and to treat grain for weevil and bran bugs each bin has extending from the concrete slab up thru its center a 2-in. perforated pipe held in place with cables at intervals and arranged with slip joints for expansion and contraction.

This plant was designed and built by the Hogenson Construction Co., and the equipment was furnished by the R. R. Howell Co.



New and Old Storage Annexes of 300,000-bu. Plant of Farmers Elevator Co., at Minot, N. D.



## Minerals in Feeds

By FRANK J. HOLT, Aurora, Ill., before Nutrition School of Purdue University

While at least 13 minerals are found in the bodies of livestock and poultry, only a few of these are added to commercial feeds in the form of mineral supplements. These include sodium and chlorine as furnished by common salt.

Two of the most important minerals are calcium and phosphorus. They constitute, on a dry basis, nearly 90 per cent of the bone structure of animals and make up more than half the minerals in milk. In actual practice there is a greater danger of a phosphorus deficiency in cattle and sheep than a shortage of calcium. This is due to the fact that roughage, which makes up a large portion of the diet, is richer in calcium than in phosphorus. Swine, on the other hand, eating large amounts of grain, frequently receive insufficient calcium.

Commercial feeds are fortified in calcium by means of oyster shell flour and calcium carbonate. The principal sources of phosphorus are steamed bone meal, spent bone black, and dicalcium phosphate, when defluorinated. Work at a number of stations has revealed the toxic effects of fluorine. The presence of even small amounts of fluorine in rock phosphate has a very injurious effect upon bones and teeth of swine and cattle. As a result of this work, most feed manufacturers use animal by-products as a source of phosphorus. Defluorinated phosphate has now been made available, which is interesting in connection with the current scarcity and high cost of steamed bone meal. The fluorine content of this material is approximately 0.05 per cent, which represents the approximate amount found in steamed bone meal.

In poultry, the importance of calcium for growth, egg production, and hatchability is well recognized. The amount stored in a hen's body at any one time is sufficient for only about 4 eggs. Therefore, she requires a constant intake of this mineral. This is accomplished by the use of a calcium supplement in the mash portion of the ration.

The correct levels of elemental calcium and phosphorus for poultry and turkeys have been known for many years. Phosphorus requirements have been expressed within a range of 0.75-1.00 per cent, with calcium at 1.50-2.00 per cent. Obviously, it must be borne in mind, that supplemental grain feeding will "dilute" the calcium-phosphorus intake on total ration basis. Therefore, mashes designed for use with supplemental grains should be fortified at higher levels than so-called "all-mash" rations.

In practice, the use of 1 per cent calcium carbonate in starting and growing mashes will supply the calcium requirements. It is not necessary to add any phosphorus supplements as the commonly used amounts of meat scraps, fish meal and milk products will bring the amount of that mineral to more than 0.75 per cent. It has also been established that an excess of phosphorus during the growing period will aggravate the disease known as slipped tendons.

Another mineral added to poultry feeds is manganese. The importance of this mineral was established at Cornell University in work with perosis (slipped tendon). Later it was found manganese was necessary for hatchability and there is some evidence to indicate improved shell texture. The optimum required appears to be 50 to 65 parts per million in the total ration. Most rations contain from 30 to 35 parts per million. This shortage is easily corrected by using 4 ounces of anhydrous manganese sulphate per ton of starting mash and 8 ounces per ton of laying mash.

In the case of four-footed animals there is often a need for supplemental iodine. Goiter in newly-born pigs, calves and lambs can easily be overcome by feeding iodine to the pregnant dam. To prevent this condition, potassium iodide or iodized salt, stabilized to prevent loss of free iodine, is used in many feeds. The use of supplemental iodine is also made in other feeds, including poultry mashes, to provide in-

surance against the possibility of an inadequate supply.

The addition of iron and copper salts is also made in some feeds. Anemia or thumps may occur in young pigs raised on concrete, as the milk of the sow is very low in both iron and copper. It is interesting to note that while copper is not a part of the blood hemoglobin, it is required in minute amounts by the body in order to utilize the iron in the feed.

## Livestock Nutrition

[A condensed review of the address of Larry Fairchild, Allied Mills, Inc., Peoria, Ill., before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.]

Feeding standards are guides to the approximate nutrition requirements of livestock, based on the chemistry of plants and animals. The first feeding standards were set up in Germany in 1810, consisting of feed equivalents to meadow hay. Forty-nine years later these equivalents were broken down into protein, carbohydrates, and fats. Wolff, five years later, worked out digestibility tables. The Wolff-Lehmann refined feeding standards were brought out in 1896 and were adopted in this country shortly thereafter. There have been numerous variations up to the present.

Balanced rations became a prime feeding consideration soon after the turn of the century. "Balance" then meant the balance between protein and other feed factors. Rations were "wide" or "narrow" according to whether they were low or high in protein. A feeding ratio of 1:6 was considered about satisfactory. This ratio required introduction of purchased proteins into rations. The point was proved in 1913 when steers took three years to grow to 600 lbs. on a diet of grass pasture and corn; whereas they would reach the same weight in one year if cottonseed meal were added to this diet. Tables were developed then to show the protein, carbohydrates, fat, fibre and total ash content of various feedstuffs from which rations with a presumably satisfactory feeding ration could be worked out.

Today's balanced ration considers the balance between proteins, carbohydrates and fats, minerals, and vitamins. All of these feeding elements are recognized as being necessary to animal nutrition. We go farther to demand a balance within these elements. For example: we demand protein quality, meaning a protein feed containing a maximum of the essential amino acids. We know now that the reason it takes twice as much grain to produce a given gain on hogs when grain alone is fed is because grains lack a sufficiency of the essential amino acids. The rate of gain or growth is accordingly delayed in proportion to such shortage.

In the same way, rapid growth demands a sufficient supply of the proper minerals in assimilable form. Tables have been prepared to show the mineral content of various feeding-stuffs, and experiment has developed an understanding of the mineral requirements of livestock, as related to other nutritional factors.

Vitamin studies began more than 30 years ago. Vitamins were first believed to be essential amino acids. Diets without them were faulty, so these factors were considered vital. The name developed from a combination of the words "vital" and "amino."

Earliest information on vitamins centered around the fat soluble A found in butter fat, and the water soluble B found in vegetables. Our feeding scientists today are familiar with A, B<sub>1</sub>, C, D, E, G, and K. Probably there are more. Tables have been developed showing the vitamin values of most feedstuffs and we are using these in formulating rations.

So, today, when we talk of a balanced ration, we consider protein, carbohydrates and fat, minerals, and vitamins. Tomorrow we may think of many more feed factors.

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**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.80, plus postage.

**Duplicating Receiving Book,** designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12 x 12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4 1/2 lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger,** may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to a page, and a 28-page index, size 8 1/2 x 13 1/2, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.30, plus postage.

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DES MOINES, IOWA

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company  
HARRISBURG, PA.

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For Fire Prevention Engineering Service on  
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